THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 83.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance).....$10 00
Six months, do do 5 00
One month, do do 1 00
One week, payable to carrier or agent.. 25

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed to

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Pius IX was born in 1792.

Leo Hudson is in Vicksburg.

General Early is in Lynchburg.

The Couldocks are in New York.

The Paris omnibusses run over a line 905 miles long.

George H. Pendleton is proposed for Governor of Ohio.

Crystal Springs, Mississippi, is to have a town hall.

The New York *Sun* wants the President's office abolished.

Fisk, Jr.'s latest purchase is the Worth House, on Franklin Square.

Every government office should bear the label: "Thou shalt not steal."

John McIlhenny is the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Columbus, Ga.

Mr. Julian V. Montgomery was killed by lightning near Canton, Miss., a few days ago.

Miss Marriott's *Hamlet*, at Wood's, New York, is unanimously condemned by the critics.

Lexington, Kentucky, has thirty-four whisky mills, exclusive of five whisky groceries.

The notorious Nelson G. Gill has been nominated Postmaster at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

The *Evening Post*, which has been denouncing Grant's administration daily, now euloizes him.

The cause of Weston's last failure was a swollen stream; but his besetting evil is a swollen head.

A negro died near Woodville, Miss., a short time since, with a disease very much resembling charbone.

A monument to the memory of the late Bishop Hopkins will shortly be erected at Burlington, Vt.

Lamartine's briefest obituary appeared in a Paris journal: "He has ceased to survive himself."

Joe Jefferson drew a $1,400 house in Washington on Monday night, the largest ever drawn in that city.

A hen in Rutherford county, Tenn., laid an egg last week with the figures 100 plainly visible on the shell.

The Richmond, Virginia, Chief of Police has suppressed the can-can at the Academy of Music in that city.

Carter J. Estes committed suicide at Paducah on Friday, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

There is much talk in Washington of building a new residence for the future Presidents of the United States.

Favorable accounts of the peach crop reach us from New Jersey, Delaware, and the eastern shore of Maryland.

Edinburg has a classical circus, in which the horses run round the ring to the music of a Beethoven sonata.

A Cleveland woman has had seven husbands within eight years, and is now anxiously looking for the eighth.

The Vicksburg *Herald* is talking of a railroad from that point to Decatur, Ala., via Canton, Kosciusko and Aberdeen.

The Illinois and Michigan canal was opened Saturday, and eighty boats loaded with corn left Lasalle for Chicago.

Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe and husband passed through Jacksonville, Fla., on Wednesday last, en route for Mandarin.

The latest sensation in Boston is the Elmore Velocipede Troupe, composed of six young ladies, who perform in the rinks.

The government employees are to be required to work ten hours a day, or eight hours, and submit to a reduction of twenty per cent. in wages.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt, the "Historicus" of the *London Times*, has been appointed Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, England.

Three ladies and a boy six years old were terribly burned at Wheeling, Virginia, on Wednesday, by the explosion of a can of carbon oil.

In the libel suit of Captain H. O. Windsor against the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, for $50,000 damages, the jury in three minutes rendered a verdict for the defendant.

In spite of all the statements to the contrary, reports from Japan show that the persecution of Christians goes on in some parts of that country with great rigor.

A negro girl committed suicide by taking arsenic, in Georgetown, Ky., the other day, because her cruel father would not let he wed the object of her affections.

Winn, Me., boasts the largest tannery in the United States. It turns out yearly 60,000 sides of sole leather, using 7,000 cords of hemlock bark to an it.

The Paris *Figaro* announces as the last scandal from Pau, that a "well-known Lord has left his wife to go off to America with a young lady from New York. Their first stage is Spain."

The prospect is decidedly in favor of John Jay, of New York, being made Minister to England, Motley to Vienna, General Daniel Butterfield Minister to Spain, George Wilkes, of New York, Minister to Mexico.

The San Francisco *Herald* says that "if anything metalliferous escapes the most scrupulous search of the White Pine prospectors by the time the Chicago and St. Louis rush sets in, the newcomers will be welcome to it."

The will of Samuel Miller, the Virginia millionaire, appropriates $830,000 to establish in Albemarle county the "Albemarle Manuel Labor School" for the orphan and white children of that county.

HUMAN BUTCHERY.

Frightful Tragedy in Philadelphia ---A Wife and Two Children Murdered by the Husband and Father.

The Murderer Drowns Himself in the Delaware---Revolting Details.

From the Philadelphia Press, 31st.]

On Monday, shortly after dinner, Mr. Funston, of the firm of Funston & Blackstone, gilt frame manufacturers, No. 912 Market street, received the following brief, though awfully suggestive telegram from Zelah Lee, of Madison, Connecticut:

"Have received a letter from James, that his wife and children are killed. Telegraph immediately."

Upon receiving this intelligence, Mr. Funston was horror-stricken; the James spoken of in the message, was James Sindaley Blackstone, his partner; and knowing that his associate, of late, had been deeply melancholy, his mind became filled with the worst of fears. Hurrying to the House in which Blackstone dwelt, Mr. Funston informed officer Eli F. Newman, of the Ninth Police District, of the message. The latter ran to the dwelling, No. 815 Judson street, a small thoroughfare which runs north from Brown street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. He tried the front door, but it did not yield; he rang the bell, but there came no response; he ran around to the rear of the row of dwellings, and, leaping over the fence, hurried up to the kitchen window. The shutters he found bowed, but he pulled these apart, raised the sash and looked in. What a horrible picture greeted him—one so ghastly that the remembrance of it will live long in his memory. He saw lying upon the floor, a woman with her head terribly gashed and covered with blood; lying upon her left were two little children, with their features mutilated and their heads resting upon their dead mother's clothes. The floor, where the head of the murdered woman lay, was soaked with blood, and a broad dark red puddle, which was extended to the kitchen door, had been stopped from running by a tablecloth that had been rolled up to arrest the crimson tide. This was the scene that officer Newman looked upon. Gaining assistance from his brother officers who had been summoned, Newman stepped in; as he passed through the rooms, the circumstances attending the tragedy became more clear, and in proportion to their clearness more shocking.

The kitchen in which the murder was committed, was about ten feet square. Against the rear wall stood the cupboard, and at its side was placed the sink, and between this and the side wall was the door which opened into the yard. In the south wall of the kitchen was the window which opened out into the little side yard, and through which officer Newman gained entrance. In the corner formed by this wall and the dining-room partition was the range, and then the door which opened into the center room of the house. In the dining-room everything betokened that the last meal had been supper, and that it had been partaken of by the little family group on Sunday evening. The table was set with the tea service; there were the cups, the saucers, the plates in the same condition as they had been left the evening before the discovery. There was nothing to indicate a struggle; since the disorder of the room was such as would be occasioned by a small family, in which there was playful children; scattered about the floor were toys and books, on the table lay a thimble, and almost beneath it, and right near to a rocking chair lay the spool and needle and cloth, indicating that the murdered woman had been engaged in sewing. Between the table, which was a circular one, and the partition wall which divided the dining room from the kitchen, was a sofa, with its head to the door. It was covered with a blue fabric; on this lay a comforter which trailed to the floor; at its head lay a pillow, which bore a large spot of clotted blood; its fringe, on the lowest side, was saturated, for from it had run the life-current of the innocent little girl who had met death so frightful at her father's hands. The carpet at the head of the sofa was saturated. The clothes on this sofa and the marks of blood told plainly that the little one had been sleeping there just before it was so hurriedly deprived of life. The beds in the upper chambers were disordered and the coverings tossed about, showing that they had been occupied. Such was the condition of the house when it was entered for the first time after the tragedy was discovered.

This is the theory of the manner in which the murder was committed: At an early hour on Monday morning Mrs. Blackstone got up from where she was sleeping in one of the upper chambers, and dressing herself completely, went down into the kitchen. Whether Blackstone went down with her at the time or subsequently, is a question which no mortal can solve. Procuring her kindling, she emptied the grate of the range, placed the wood and then put on the coal. While bending over the range, Blackstone stepped behind her, and raising an ax, which he had procured, struck her a terrible blow.

The sharp edges of the instrument cut a frightful gash in the woman's right cheek, and crashed through her jaw, almost severing it completely from the rest of the bony structure of the face. As the victim raised her head, the murderer again raised the ax, and struck her, the instrument this time burying itself into the neck, severing the windpipe and chipping the spinal column. She made no struggle —for death must have been too sudden. The little boy, Lee, may have run down when his mother did, and have seen the enactment of this part of the tragedy, he may have been called from the room above by his mother's cries. However, he came into the kitchen, and the murderer catching his little son, beat his brains out with the pole of the ax.

Going into the dining-room, where his beautiful little three year old daughter lay, he murdered her by beating the skull until its bony structure was entirely shattered.

After the tragedy was enacted, the murderer—the husband of the one and the father of the two other victims—did not seek in any manner to cover up the terrible crime. He stepped back into the kitchen, however, and taking the body of his wife, still warm and covered with blood, laid it out upon the bare floor, with the head lying toward the window opening upon the side alley. Then taking the mutilated body of his son, he stretched it out upon the same floor, but partially on its face, and with its head resting upon the mother's hips. Then going into the dining-room, he lifted the bleeding form of his little daughter, whose features, although set rigidly in death, wore a sweet, pleasant smile—and carrying it into the kitchen, placed it beside the form of the boy. Only in one way did he try to evade a too hasty discovery.

Blackstone's body was afterward found in the Delaware river.

Now, that quiet and order has been restored all over the State, to all appearance, there are many who believe that Governor Senter will disband a large fraction of the force now in the field, leaving only a few companies to look after any revival of the Ku-Klux whichmay take place.—*Press and Times.*

A locomotive exploded near Normandy, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Saturday evening. The engineer, Wm. Donegan, was killed, and Wm. Stevens, fireman, badly wounded.

WILKES BOOTH.

A Conversation with Dr. Mudd---Remniscences of Booth's Visit to Dr. Mudd's House.

Correspondence New York Herald.]

* * * * * * *

"Did you see Booth, Mrs. Mudd?" we inquired, with a feeling of intense interest to hear her reply.

"Yes," she replied, "I saw him and Harold after they entered this parlor. Booth stretched himself out on that sofa there, and Harold stooped down to whisper something to him."

"How did Booth look?"

"Very bad. He seemed as though he had been drinking very hard. His eyes were red and swoolen, and his hair in disorder."

"Did he appear to suffer much?"

"Not after he laid down on the sofa. In fact, it seemed as if hardly anything was wrong with him then."

"What kind of a fracture did Booth sustain?" we inquired, addressing the Doctor.

"Well," said he, "after he was laid down on that sofa, and having told me his leg was fractured by his horse falling on him during his journey up from Richmond, I took a knife and split the leg of his boot down to the instep, slipped it off, and the sock with it. I then felt carefully with both hands down along his leg, but at first could discover nothing like crepitation, till, after a second investigation, I found on the outside, near the ankle, something that felt like indurated flesh, and then, for the first time, I concluded it was a direct and clean fracture of the bone. I then improvised out of pasteboard a sort of boot that adhered close enough to the leg to keep it rigidly straight below the knee, without at all interfering with the flexure of the leg. A low cut shoe was substituted for the leather boot, and between five and six o'clock in the morning, Booth and his companion started off for a point on the river below."

"How did Booth's horse look after his long ride?" we inquired.

"The boy, after putting him in the stable," the Doctor replied, "reported that his back underneath the forward part of the saddle was raw and bloody. This circumstance tallied with Booth's account that he had been riding all day previously from Richmond, and my suspicion rose in my mind for one instant that the man whose leg I was attending to was anything more than what he represented himself."

"You knew Booth before, Doctor?"

"Yes," replied the Doctor. "I was first introduced to Booth in November, 1864, at the church yonder, spoke a few words to him and never saw him afterwards until a little while before Christmas, when I happened to be in Washington making a few purchases and waiting for some friends from Baltimore, who promised to meet me at the Pennsylvania House, and come out here to spend the holidays. I was walking past the National Hotel at the time, when a person tapped me on the shoulder, and, on turning round, I discovered it was the the gentleman I was introduced to at the church about six weeks previously. He asked me aside for a moment, and said he desired an introduction to John H. Surratt, with whom he presumed I was acquainted. I said that I was. Surratt and I became almost necessarily acquainted from the fact of his living on the road I traveled so often on my way to Washington, and having the only tavern on the way that I cared to visit. Booth and I walked along the avenue three or four blocks, when we suddenly came across Surratt and Weichman, and all four having become acquainted, we adjourned to the National Hotel and had a round of drinks. The witnesses in my case swore that Booth and I moved to a corner of the room and were engaged for an hour or so in secret consultation. That was a barefaced lie. The whole four of us were in loud and open conversation all the time we were together, and when we separated we four never met again."

"You told the soldiers, Doctor, the course the fugitive pursued after leaving your house?"

"I did. I told them the route that Booth told me he intended to take; but Booth, it seems, changed his mind after quitting here, and went another way. This was natural enough; yet I was straightway accused of seeking to set the soldiers astray, and it was urged against me as proof positive of implication in the conspiracy."

"You must have felt seriously agitated on being arrested in connection with this matter?"

"No, sir. I was just as self-possessed as I am now. They might have hanged me at the time, and I should have faced death just as composedly as I smoke this pipe."

Tennessee News.

Nashville has eighty-four saloons. Slow town.

Crop accounts in East Tennessee are favorable.

W. J. Dale has been elected Marshal of Columbia.

The small-pox is rapidly on the decrease in Nashville.

Thomas A. Harris is the new Registrar in Maury county.

Fine prospect of fruit in the rich county of Rutherford.

An Irish Republican association has been started in Nashville.

The Maxwell House, Nashville, is still begging for a landlord.

The Federal court will meet in Nashville on the third Monday of this month.

The wheat crop in Bedford and Marshall counties promises to be immense this year.

The Cuba liberation movement was commenced by Cespedes on the 10th of October last.

The *Nat Era* of McMinnville announces the death there of Watson Riggs, an old citizen.

Judge Houck has made a speech in Crossville, East Tennessee, decharing for Senter for Governor.

In Dickson county last week, a negro named Taite outraged the person of a Mrs. Riher, and escaped.

An effort is being madeto get up a stock company in Bedford to build a foundry and machine shop.

Wm. Mallory's cow, in Nashville, became the mother of three calves, Friday night. All doing well.

The cedar manufactory at Murfreesboro sends North annually $60,000 worth of buckets, tubs, coolers, etc.

The Paris *Intelligencer* says that ten thousand dollars have been realized in that county in the fur trade this season.

The Bolivar *Bulletin* is offered for sale, its proprietor having decided to go West. It is a paying establishment.

Mr. Skites, three miles from Trenton, was murdered a few nights ago by a party of unknown men, who called him out.

The subject of tea culture in Tennessee is absorbing the attention of several enterprising gentlemen of Nashville.

Mrs. Buck, wife of the editor of the Clarksville *Patriot*, was severely injured a few days since by being thrown from a buggy.

The Murfreesboro papers announce the recent demise of Jennings Rouker, an old and well-known resident of Rutherford county.

Ex-Mayor Matt Brown has taken the Stacy House, in Nashville, and will in future be "mine host." He will make it *the* hotel of that city.

Two colored men, Jim Jasper and Bob, were rivals for the heart and hand of a dusky charmer in Cheatham county. Last Tuesday night Jim found Bob in the dulcinea's cabin; high words ensued, ending in a fight in which Jim beat out Bob's brains with a club. The murderer fled.

MEDICAL.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS, INTERMITTENT FEVER, Fever and Ague, And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S FAMOUS STOMACH BITTERS, RELIEVES COLIC and FLUX! CURES COSTIVENESS! PROVES AN INVIGORANT Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females; ACTS AS AN ALTERATIVE and TONIC FOR FAMILY PURPOSES; RECUPERATES THE WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME, Strengthens THE APPETITE, AND IMPROVES THE DIGESTIVE FORCES: IT IS UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA, SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck, Or Elsewhere.

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER, TETTER, WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORM, SCALD-HEAD, Falling of the Hair, OR ALLOPECIA. WHITE SWELLING, HIP-JOINT DISEASE, Chronic Erysipelas, AGUE-CAKE, DROPSY Etc.

EDWARD WILDER. SOLE PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO., Wholesale Druggists 215 (Marble Front) Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by C. C. WARD & BRO., W. N. WILKERSON & CO., J. W. JONES & CO

PATENTS.

INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE AND SOLICITORS.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Particular attention paid to the soliciting of patents, as we have the best of artisans in the getting up of Models and Drawings, and also take the greatest pains in preparing Specifications and Claims for the Patent Office.

Particular attention paid to rejected cases and the taking out of Continental, Provincial and English patent rights.

FINLEY'S MOTH PROOF BEE HIVE,

PATENTED Nov. 6, 1866.

Its Merits have been tested, during the past ten years, and with Great Success.

J. N. OVERTON'S NON-SWARMING BEE HIVE,

PATENTED, Nov. 9, 1868.

This Hive commends itself to those who wish a Hive to supply their families with honey for their own use, and do not wish to be troubled with an increase of colonies. It is Complete in Construction, and honey can be removed with ease and no risk of being stung.

MOTH EXCLUDING EGYPTIAN BEE HIVE

PATENTED Feb. 9, 1869.

This Hive is of recent patent. It has been thoroughly tested, and is Perfect in Ventilation and in Facilitating the bees in their hive labor. Call at our office and see the Bees in the Hive Hard at Work.

H. C. LOCK'S CORN AND PEA PLANTER,

PATENTED, April 21, 1868.

This Machine Makes the Furrow, Drops the Seed, Rolls it and Covers, requiring one mule and one man to work it, Saving the Labor of Two Men.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER,

PATENTED, March 12, 1867.

This Dasher has been lately Strengthened, and is the Best Churn Dasher now in use. It is cast in iron moulds instead of cut and soldered as previously. State and County rights for sale.

JOHN SPEARS' BAKE OVEN —AND— FRUIT DRYER,

This is all that its name would suggest. All living in the country could dry enough fruit for themselves and for the market, soon paying for the Machine; besides the Great Advantage of one of the Best Bake Ovens.

OHIO HAND LOOM,

PATENTED, Oct. 29, 1867.

This Loom, by the removing of and adjusting a small wheel, called a Clam, will weave Eight Different Kinds of Cloth, besides A SEAMLESS BAG.

ALARM MONEY DRAWER.

PATENTED, Sept. 3, 1867.

With twenty little wooden blocks, making a Combination Lock that none can open save those who set the combination. This Lock has One Hundred and Twenty Combinations.

UTILITY HAME FASTENER,

PATENTED, Dec. 18, 1866.

This is the only Practical Hame Fastener now in use, being Simple, Durable and Secure.

H. KELLEN'S HAND SPINNING MACHINE,

Being Simple, Easily Worked and Fully Practical in All Respects.

PORTABLE OR HURDLE FENCE

PATENTED, July 10, 1860.

This Fence can be built at No Greater Cost than the old fence, and is Stronger in Every Particular.

HEATH & CO'S PATENT WELL BORER.

This Instrument, which has been recently patented by J. W. Heath, of Memphis, Tennessee, is certainly the most Complete and Perfect Apparatus for boring Wells, Post-holes, testing for foundations, and general subterranean prospecting, that has yet been devised. Experiments with this Auger have proved that two men, with a very little experience in the use of it, can bore in ordinary earth from

75 to 150 Feet Per Day.

It will penetrate any obstructions it may meet with except the hardest rock. Recent experiments have enabled us to complete the apparatus for boring in all its appurtenances, including Coupling, Derrick, Windlass, etc. It is now ready for operation, and can be obtained, together with territorial rights to use the same.

The above mentioned Articles are now on exhibition at our office, 21 Jefferson street, where State, County and United States rights on all of the same can be purchased.

JAMES A. CAMERON & CO., Inventors and Solicitors, 21 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

Dr. Russell, No. 42 North Court Street, North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

Most Successful Physician

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞All consultations strictly confidential.☜

Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869:

CAPITAL STOCK, One Hundred Thousand Dollars—all paid up in cash.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents and others	$ 167,368 91
Real estate, unencumbered	14,313 07
Bonds and stocks owned by Company	212,279 37
Debts of the Company, secured by mortgage	401,619 17
Debts otherwise secured	359,561 09
Debts for Premiums	867,426 67
All other securities	3,174,431 98
	$5,170,500 17

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 90,000 00
" in suspense	2,000 00
All other claims against Company	57,600 00
	$149,600 00

Sworn and subscribed to by
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEO. SNIFFER, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore said Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO., Managers of the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH, 18 Knickerbocker Building,

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to the Controller of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869, Pursuant to the Statute of said State:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the "Continental Insurance Company," incorporated in 1852, and located at No. 102 Broadway, in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is ..... $ 500,000 00
The Surplus on the first day of January, 1869 ..... 1,566,854 10
Total amount of Capital and Surplus ..... $2,066,854 10 — $2,066,854 10

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in Bk. Nicholas Bank, N. Y.	$ 106,080 12	
Cash in office	1,259 52	
Loans on State Stocks and Bonds of the United States and of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, payable on demand. (The market value of Securities pledged exceeding $262,450 00.)	271,800 00	
	$ 379,196 63 —	$ 379,139 63
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $2,028,800, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing. (Interest at 7 per cent.)		719,150 00
United States and New York Bonds, and Bank Stock		675,760, 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, No. 102 Broadway and No. 1 Pine Street, N. Y.		175,000 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, Corner Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn		62,500 00
Interest actually due and unpaid		27,012 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies in force		31,647 07
Rents accrued		2,650 00
Total Assets		$2,066,854 10

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid	None
Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment	$ 57,860 00
Dividends on Capital, declared and due, and unpaid	1,079 00
Dividends on Scrip, declared unclaimed and unpaid	40,590 00
Scrip ordered redeemed and unclaimed	33,039 00
All other existing Claims against the Company	Nothing
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$132,168 00 — $132,168 00

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is about $25,000, but will not, as a general rule, exceed $5,000.

The Company have no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, it being the intention of the Company to distribute its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than $5,000 by a single fire.

A certified copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation, accompanied a previous statement.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss
STATE OF NEW YORK.

George T. Hope, President, and Cyrus Peck, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Continental Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore, said Continental Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO., Agents, 18 Knickerbocker Building, mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

J. F. SMITHWICK and J. A. HATCHER having purchased an interest in the house of C. C. CLEAVES & CO., on the 1st of February, 1869, the business will be continued in future at the old stand, under the firm name of

CLEAVES, SMITHWICK & HATCHER feb14

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

MILLINERY.

SPRING IMPORTATION 1869.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

Armstrong, Cator & Co., 237 and 239 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Blondes, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

feb23

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT —OF— HENDERSON COUNTY Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintendand conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be consinfted by the 1st of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

For Sale at a Bargain.

I am authorized to sell Two Fine Cottage residences, situated on Hill street, between Alabama and Mosby streets. Sold on account of owners leaving the city for their health. If not sold on or before the

13th Day of April, 1869,

They will be sold on that day, at public auction For terms apply to C. N. MARTIN, mar14 49 North Court Street.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Mercer, Ware & Talley has this day dissolved.

Mercer & Ware are authorized to wind up the business of the old firm. They can be found at 20 Front street. Office over Lane's store, where they will be glad to see all their old friends and serve them as heretofore.

MERCER & WARE, Successors of Mercer, Ware & Co. apr1

April 1, 1869.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

OFFICE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO., No. 16 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS, March 22, 1869.

THE Annual Election, by the stockholders, for seven Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company,

Wednesday, April 7th, 1869.

From 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

mar28 S. P. READ, Secretary.

MECHANICAL.

JOSEPH J. POWERS, IRON BRIDGE BUILDER, Memphis, Tenn.,

IS prepared to construct IRON BRIDGES and IRON ROOFS, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

feb13

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Plans and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, height of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street.

JOHN REID, nov24 Carpenter and Builder

BLOODED STOCK.

THE STALLION SEASON,

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION, ABDALLAH,

Will make the season of 1869, at my farm, two miles north of Bartlett station, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at $25 the season, payable at the time of service. Mares proved not to be in foal can return the following season, free of charge.

ABDALLAH is by R. A. Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdik's Hambletonian, the sire of DEXTER.

The Splendid Jack,

WAKE ROBIN,

Will stand, during the season, at my farm.

Fee for services, Ten Dollars. C. A. ROSE, mar2d&w Bartlett Station.

STOVES.

PLYMOUTH ROCK STOVES FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,
For Durability,
For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,
For Simplicity in Management,
For Cleanliness in Cooking,
For Beauty of Design,
For Smoothness of Castings, and
Elegance of Finish,

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 and 614 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Sole Agent, 326 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn. ja7

UNDER COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Jefferson street, is the place to have your Job Printing executed.

FOR GAS FIXTURES AND PUMPS, GO TO LUNN & MALLON, 204 MAIN STREET. feb14

GALLOWAY & ROYALL, WORSHAM HOUSE. BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO., (Successors to Thomas J. Rice,) —DEALERS IN— LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS, SASH and BLINDS, ADAMS STREET, Between Front and Levee, Opposite Bradley Block, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. feb20

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co., COTTON FACTORS —AND— Wholesale Grocers, 326 Front Street, MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of Cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.

Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja17

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarooro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY, General Commission Merchants, No. 47 Wide Water Street, (Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Mahon, Memphis.

☞ Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

ROOFING.

ELASTIC JOINT Iron

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

USE B. L. Fahnestock's Bronchial and Lung Syrup, only twenty-five cents a bottle. G. A. J. Smith & Co., 25 Main street, agents. Use Vandervort's Flavoring Extracts.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. If not satisfied, return empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 261 Main street, Agent. Price 25 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

WANTS.

WANTED—A wagon-maker—white. Steady work and good wages given. Apply at head of Beale street to F. WIMMAR. apr6

WANTED—A situation as gardener. Good references given. Apply to John Glancy, corner of Jackson and Front streets. apr6

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife in a private family, board and two furnished rooms, in a central location, or near a street railway. Address T. G. T., Avalanche office. apr6

WANTED—Storage—Ample room for all kinds of merchandise and household goods. ELLIOTT & MILLER. Elliott Block, corner Promenade and Jefferson streets. mar31

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent. Apply at 42 Main street. apr6

FOR RENT—A desirable office, No. 4½ Madison street. Apply to Wm. Bowles, No. 11 Union street, up stairs. apr6

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, No. 90 Monroe street, seven rooms, two cisterns and necessary outhouses. Will be rented cheap to a prompt paying tenant. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, 94 Monroe st., containing ten rooms. To prompt paying tenants will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Four two-story brick English basement houses, containing ten rooms each, No. 102, 102, 104, 106 Fourth street, now being put in thorough repair. To responsible persons paying tenants will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Brick store house, with family rooms above, No. 145 Poplar street. To responsible and prompt paying parties will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—One large store and warehouse in Exchange Block. One store on Beale street, near Market House. mar31 ELLIOTT & MILLER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On reasonable terms, a first class boarding house, with restaurant attached, convenient to business men. Apply at Avalanche office. apr2

FOR SALE—Madison street property. A valuable business lot, situated on Madison street, near Second street, 20x45 feet is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to N. Smith, 42 Madison street, office of B. Newton Hart. apr1

FOR LEASE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HENRY G. SMITH is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at the election to be held on the 24th day of May, 1869. mar27

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE J. ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching Judicial election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. ORVILLE YERGER as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May. Ledger copy. mar20

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May elections. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May.

mar18 J. T. SWAYNE.

WEDNESDAY, : : : APRIL 7, 1869

OUR readers will find an interesting correspondence this morning between Colonel TREZEVANT and Mr. EVERITT, the Englishman who has been engaged in building up direct trade and immigration to Memphis.

It will be seen that he emphatically indorses Colonel TREZEVANT'S plan of building his road by county subscriptions, and that he seems to think such subscriptions will command capital. The idea, with Mr. EVERETT, is to avoid issuing any bonds, and thus keep the road out of debt. If it has no bonded debt, its stockholders will all hold good securities. Each county would thus become a large stockholder, and could then reasonably expect to divide dividends from its stock. We trust Colonel TREZEVANT may succeed in inaugurating his plan, with the counties on the Yazoo Valley road, for the exhibit of resources is marvellous indeed. If such a country cannot build a railroad no country can, and if any road will benefit Memphis, that one will.

MEMPHIS, April 3, 1869.

John Everitt, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—The confidence you have manifested in the future of the "South," by interesting yourself in the making and management of some of her railroads, and the inquiries you have made of me relative to the Yazoo Valley Railroad, with which my labors have recently been identified, are my apologies for addressing you this note. The statements I make may be considered as answers to your queries, and also as a basis for some which I will venture to propound to you. The "Yazoo Valley" may be said to extend from the Mississippi river eastward, and from Vicksburg northward, to a point within twenty-five miles of Memphis, having an area about forty miles wide and one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred miles long. This is the finest cotton belt in the world; the land averagiug a bale per acre any good season, and the staple superior to any in the South, except the "Sea Island." Most of the famous staples, such as the Peeler and others, originate in that "belt," and its cotton has always given character to the New Orleans classification. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington City thus speaks of this celebrated "cotton belt:" "Here was the wildest portion of that inland sea which once occupied the lower valley of the Mississippi. Its exceeding fatness is Nile-like, without the aridity of Egypt. Its fineness as soil resembles the ocean's bed, and is enriched by the opulence of the sea and the munificence of the land, in the dead organisms of former vigorous and prolific life, which furnish in vast abundance the lime, potash and other elements which cotton requires."

As an evidence of the peculiar fitness of this soil for cotton, I may state that in 1859-60, one county, Tensqueena, at the lower portion of the valley, produced five and a half bales of cotton to every man, woman and child, white and black, within its limits; ten bales to every working hand, and twenty to every mule.

No other country in the whole cotton region of the South can show such a mine of inexhaustible wealth. This projected railroad will skirt the eastern border of this Yazoo valley, running upward of one hundred miles through five counties which, according to the census of 1860, had a population of 95,000 souls, with 31,500 horses and mules, 84,000 horned cattle, 32,000 sheep, and 203,000 swine. The same season these counties produced 216,000 bales of cotton, 4,500,000 bushels of Indian corn, 236,000 bushels of peas and beans, and 700,000 bushels of sweet potatoes.

Here is a population producing nearly fifty bushels of corn per head, white and black, old and young, with abundance of other food; and besides this, a cotton crop worth, at present prices, $25,000,000! Can this be equaled anywhere in the old or new world? Nine-tenths of this cotton have generally gone and still go to New Orleans, down the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers, because there is no easy access to any other market. With this road completed, nearly all of it would seek Memphis and bring a trade equaled by no road on this side of the Mississippi river. Prosperity is rapidly returning to that section. The people owe less than they have owed in twenty-five years; and, as they can no longer buy negroes, and do not wish to buy more land, their future cotton crops will be mostly surplus. I am endeavoring to persuade them that the speediest way to build this road, which is the greatest wish of all is for the several counties through which it will run, to tax themselves in proportion to the length of line through each county; and the questions I venture to ask you are these: With such resources as these counties evidently have, would not a county tax in each county, payable in one, two, and three years, be taken by capitalists of England, and the money advanced for the construction of the road? When the road shall be prepared for the iron, or when the contracts for that purpose are made, what is your opinion as to the best mode of procuring the iron and rolling stock, if county and additional subscriptions should be exhausted? As I design leaving Memphis next week for that valley, I shall be glad to take with me the opinions of an Englishman whose life has been devoted to finance and commerce, and who can speak as a capitalist.

Respectfully,
J. T. TREZEVANT.

MEMPHIS, April 6, 1869.

J. T. Trezevant, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—I am duly in receipt of your note of the 3d instant, and cannot refrain from expressing my astonishment at the facts and statements respecting the resources of this wonderful country; and my earnest wish that not only every foreigner, but also every American knew and would ponder well such suggestive and instructive details.

With regard to your inquiries respecting the Yazoo Valley Railroad, as to the securities you propose to create, and the best mode of dealing with them so as to insure the construction of the railway, I would observe that county subscriptions, legal and solvent, backed by liberal donations of lands, is, to my mind, a most desirable plan for giving satisfaction to capitalists; far preferable to State or county bonds, which have an uncertain value at best; or to bonds of any kind, if you can possibly avoid their issue. And if you can secure such subscriptions, spread over a period of even five years, sufficient with the land subscriptions, to grade and iron the road, you will find no trouble in procuring all the rolling stock needed, such as locomotives, cars, etc. Your plan will open a new era in railway building, such as will be welcome to the stockholder his own property, instead of his finding it, as now often occurs, taken out of his hands by the bondholders, from inability punctually to pay interest or principal, or both. I am quite certain that such an effort as you propose, if promptly and liberally dealt with by the counties, cities and landowners through which your road will pass, would secure immediate co-operation in desired quarters, and the early completion of the line; that co-operation to depend upon the extent of the county, city and individual aid.

In conclusion, let me add, that if in any way I can serve you, whatever experience and influence I may have in railway matters can always be commanded by all who, like you, are engaged in the honorable effort to build up your beautiful Southern land.

Believe me, faithfully, yours,
JOHN EVERITT.

KNOCKING down and setting up is the Virginia programme. It is conducted with as much celerity as the game of tenpins. A short time ago, general STONEMAN removed Governor WELLS. The act was indorsed by everybody but the carpet-baggers and scalawags; and though STONEMAN created himself General-Governor, the change was hailed with satisfaction. General STONEMAN is an old army officer, and his course in Virginia, as it was here, has been that of a gentleman. He had no other incentive than justice to the Government and people, and if he committed an error it was of the head rather than the heart. Governor WELLS' course has embittered against him all save the carpet-baggers and scalawags, who desired to lift themselves into position by convulsively grasping his coat-tail. They are a class whose support reflects little credit upon any one. WELLS' course has been marked by discreditable acts. Only a few days since he was placed under arrest charged with stealing a letter from the mails. His attempt to illegally sell out the public works of the State has not been forgotten. When his infamies reached a point beyond endurance, General STONEMAN set him aside. But the WELLS clique proved too strong for the military commander. Within a few days STONEMAN'S head dropped from the block. He was sent to his regiment, and WELLS resumes his gubernatorial position. A General WEBB, selected, doubtless, to do the bidding of the unclean Governor, has been placed in command; and the congratulations of all decent Virginians, on being relieved of the presence of the dishonored occupant of the Chief Magistrate's chair, have changed to comments of another character. The conduct of the Government in this case has been the reverse of creditable. Governor WELLS' unpopularity with all classes of people—"rebels" and respectable Unionists—has long been a matter of notoriety. Whoever is in the wrong, it is simply impossible to restore peace and good feeling to that State while his hands are strengthened in Washington. The only practical method of accomplishing these desired results is the substitution of a policy of decency for that of indecency enforced by the present Administration. By indorsing Governor WELLS the Government sanctions the reign of fraud and corruption which has so long cursed the grand old Commonwealth. "Let us have peace."

AT their meeting, on Monday last, the ladies of Memphis selected Saturday, the first of May, as the day for paying their annual tribute to their friends slain in battle. The 26th of April has been heretofore selected as Commemoration Day, but as the Odd Fellows occupy that day throughout the Union for celebrating the advent of their order into the United States, the ladies thought it best to change their day for decoration to the first Saturday in May. This will give the children an opportunity to participate in the mournful pleasure of strewing flowers upon the graves of their fathers, brothers and friends. The beautiful season of May has many and various commemorations throughout the world. It is the time of the tender leaf, of flowers, of the genial sunshine and the balmy air, of gentle thoughts and poetic fancies. From the tower of Magdalene at Oxford, it is the custom for the choristers to salute the dawn of May-day with a Latin hymn. The dance around the May-pole has become obsolete, but in England and in some neighborhoods of America, maidens still go out a Maying. Of late years there has grown up out of the memories of the war, a very beautiful and sacred custom among the noble women of the South. They devote the gentle May season to the decoration of the graves of their loved ones, who fell in battling for what they believed the cause of right, with the earliest flowers of their gardens. The Southern women seek the silent cemeteries where the brave are buried in brigades, and there dress the sod with violets and roses. It is a holy instinct which prompts this affecting ceremonial. As in the smile of woman has been found the highest incentive to great deeds, so in the grateful recollection of woman lies the richest guerdon of suffering and achievement; and she never performs a more becoming or a more profitable service than when she shows us that devotion to duty will never fall of its reward.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge*—This court convened at the usual hour yesterday morning and proceeded with the examination of the witnesses in the Cosgrove case.

P. McMahan, first sworn, testified as follows—I saw Malone often after he was shot; was present when Malone died; heard Malone say that he was satisfied that he was going to die; Malone then informed witness that John Cosgrove shot him.

Cross-examined—John Larkin was present when Malone's dying declarations were taken; the declarations were reduced to writing; thinks Malone signed it; Burdett and another man witnessed the declaration.

Dr. Frayser sworn—I am a physician; have practiced medicine for thirty years; attended Malone in his last illness; in the opinion of witness, Malone's death was caused by a gun shot or pistol shot wound inflicted on the right side.

Examined—Chloroform and morphine phine were administered to Malone; did not talk but little to Malone; it seemed to increase his suffering to talk; frequently his mind was wandering. [Here the State closed its testimony in chief.]

General John F. Sale—I was one of the attorneys prosecuting John Winters and others, on charge of murder in the Criminal Court-house at the time Malone was shot; the difficulty arose out of some dispute between Colonel Gantt and Colonel Bullock; Malone made some remark in behalf of Gantt; saw Tom Winters coming from the north side of the court-room, approaching Malone; did not see Cosgrove at the time; did not then know him; Colonel John Bullock was in the court-house at the time Malone was shot; the difficulty commenced between Colonel Gantt and Winters in regard to some authority that Colonel Gantt was reading in the closing argument for the State; witness claimed the right of replying to the same; Malone was sitting close to witness and spoke to him in relation to the remarks he had made to Gantt; witness told Malone that he was an "armed man and came to bully the case through, but that he would not do it;" Cosgrove and Tom Winters came up to him; Winters had a revolver drawn; they came to defend [illegible] from Malone; saw Malone in the act of crossing the table; do not know where Cosgrove stood at the instant the shot was fired; witness had borrowed Cosgrove's pistol a short time before the shot was fired, as he feared trouble with Malone or his friends.

Cross-examined.—Question—Do you know who fired the shot that killed Malone?

Answer—I know some facts; saw Pat Dolan on the night that Malone was shot; saw the sleeve of his left arm was burnt from powder.

Court here adjourned until this morning.

Colonel George Gantt's evidence substantially the same as that of Colonel Sale.

D. H. McFall was in the Court-house at the time Malone was shot; was there as a guard of the prisoners on trial; Pat Dolan was standing close to witness; saw Dolan draw his pistol; did not see Cosgrove with any weapon in his hand; saw Dolan's pistol; heard the report which your road will pass, would secure immediate co-operation in desired quarters, and the early completion of the line; that co-operation to depend upon the extent of the county, city and individual aid.

In conclusion, let me add, that if in any way I can serve you, whatever experience and influence I may have in railway matters can always be commanded by all who, like you, are engaged in the honorable effort to build up your beautiful Southern land.

Believe me, faithfully, yours,
JOHN EVERITT.

KNOCKING down and setting up is the Virginia programme. It is conducted with as much celerity as the game of tenpins. A short time ago, general STONEMAN removed Governor WELLS. The act was indorsed by everybody but the carpet-baggers and scalawags; and though STONEMAN created himself General-Governor, the change was hailed with satisfaction. General STONEMAN is an old army officer, and his course in Virginia, as it was here, has been that of a gentleman. He had no other incentive than justice to the Government and people, and if he committed an error it was of the head rather than the heart. Governor WELLS' course has embittered against him all save the carpet-baggers and scalawags, who desired to lift themselves into position by convulsively grasping his coat-tail. They are a class whose support reflects little credit upon any one. WELLS' course has been marked by discreditable acts. Only a few days since he was placed under arrest charged with stealing a letter from the mails. His attempt to illegally sell out the public works of the State has not been forgotten. When his infamies reached a point beyond endurance, General STONEMAN set him aside. But the WELLS clique proved too strong for the military commander. Within a few days STONEMAN'S head dropped from the block. He was sent to his regiment, and WELLS resumes his gubernatorial position. A General WEBB, selected, doubtless, to do the bidding of the unclean Governor, has been placed in command; and the congratulations of all decent Virginians, on being relieved of the presence of the dishonored occupant of the Chief Magistrate's chair, have changed to comments of another character. The conduct of the Government in this case has been the reverse of creditable. Governor WELLS' unpopularity with all classes of people—"rebels" and respectable Unionists—has long been a matter of notoriety. Whoever is in the wrong, it is simply impossible to restore peace and good feeling to that State while his hands are strengthened in Washington. The only practical method of accomplishing these desired results is the substitution of a policy of decency for that of indecency enforced by the present Administration. By indorsing Governor WELLS the Government sanctions the reign of fraud and corruption which has so long cursed the grand old Commonwealth. "Let us have peace."

AT their meeting, on Monday last, the ladies of Memphis selected Saturday, the first of May, as the day for paying their annual tribute to their friends slain in battle. The 26th of April has been heretofore selected as Commemoration Day, but as the Odd Fellows occupy that day throughout the Union for celebrating the advent of their order into the United States, the ladies thought it best to change their day for decoration to the first Saturday in May. This will give the children an opportunity to participate in the mournful pleasure of strewing flowers upon the graves of their fathers, brothers and friends. The beautiful season of May has many and various commemorations throughout the world. It is the time of the tender leaf, of flowers, of the genial sunshine and the balmy air, of gentle thoughts and poetic fancies. From the tower of Magdalene at Oxford, it is the custom for the choristers to salute the dawn of May-day with a Latin hymn. The dance around the May-pole has become obsolete, but in England and in some neighborhoods of America, maidens still go out a Maying. Of late years there has grown up out of the memories of the war, a very beautiful and sacred custom among the noble women of the South. They devote the gentle May season to the decoration of the graves of their loved ones, who fell in battling for what they believed the cause of right, with the earliest flowers of their gardens. The Southern women seek the silent cemeteries where the brave are buried in brigades, and there dress the sod with violets and roses. It is a holy instinct which prompts this affecting ceremonial. As in the smile of woman has been found the highest incentive to great deeds, so in the grateful recollection of woman lies the richest guerdon of suffering and achievement; and she never performs a more becoming or a more profitable service than when she shows us that devotion to duty will never fall of its reward.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

Madness and Suicide---Friendship and Murder---Misfortune and Despair.

For startling occurrences in the way of blood and violence, Memphis has an unfortunate and aggravated notoriety, and an event of that kind took place yesterday calculated to make the ear tingle whenever it is told. On the third story of the building at the corner of Promenade street, Andrew Jackson Walt and Newberry Gibson had a sleeping-room in common, with two windows fronting Front street, and one looking north on Adams street. Gibson had a bed on one side the room, near the door; Walt had his bed on the other side, near the window. The room was cheerless and bare, having necessary furniture, but nothing in the comfort of home, and without any touch of elegance. Here, Mr. Walt, who before the war, was a successful and prosperous merchant, mourned and drooped over ill fortune and barren ventures, which had stripped him of all. He brooded over his crushed prospects until the mind trembled on its balance; and sometimes forgetfulness had been sought in the cup, that only deceives. With him was Mr. Newberry Gibson, himself a business man, a gentleman respected for his quiet, retiring behavior, and courteous and kindly qualities. He was Walt's friend, watching him in sickness, and consoling him when trouble weighed him down with intolerable depression. Of late Mr. Walt's fits of gloom had become more serious and frequent. He would sometimes speak of death as a friend bringing relief, and he had shown an intention to seek oblivion in the depths of the Mississippi river, but care on the part of his indefatigable friend, Mr. Gibson, had prevented any such catastrophe occurring.

On Monday Mr. Walt was absent throughout most of the night; how long, appears uncertain. He was about in the morning, however, and appeared restless and troubled. Mrs. Shesay, who resides in some part of the building, and who had heard him complain the previous evening of being sick, prepared some coffee for him, and on taking it up stairs, she found him walking about in the corridor, with marks of excitation and disquiet. She invited him to take what she had prepared for him, but with some gruffness and hastiness of manner and voice, he declined to accept it and told her to take it away.

After this interview, precisely what took place can never be known. The darkness that broods over settled melancholy grew blacker and heavier—the mind of the unhappy man doubtless seemed to be the only release from the miseries of a world that had only bitter disappointment in the past, and hopeless gloom in the future. Such feelings doubtless were renewed every day, and that destroyed sleep every night, could be borne no longer. He must die, but to that rest of oblivion the faithful friend must go with him and be his companion in the repose of eternity, as he had been in the tossing tempest of life. The unfortunate man apparently went to the stove, near the head of his bed, and took up a hatchet that lay there, and was used for splitting kindling and breaking coal. With it he went to the bed where Gibson was lying, sleeping securely and unconscious of danger. With a vigorous blow the blade of the hatchet was buried in the sleeper's forehead. Another blow, striking near the temple, followed. Maddened by the sight of blood, Walt rushed to the room in the rear, where Mr. George Nelson was sleeping; the latter had time to rise and reach the infuriated man, who approached him with gleaming eyes and face livid with unconfrollable excitement, the hatchet, red with blood, in his hand. Instantaneously, quickness as for man, Nelson assumed a defensive attitude, holding up his hand to ward off the coming blow. The hatchet came down swiftly, splitting cartilage, muscle and bone of the upheld hand, as we split firewood. Nelson's room door was near the head of the stairs, and he contrived to rush down them to the street and hastily inform officer Chamberlain, of the police, and his companion of the position of things. But another was telling the awful story under circumstances more frightful than even the sight of a man from whose hand was gushing a torrent of blood from a cleft that extended to the wrist.

After the departure of Mr. Nelson, Walt appears to have prepared to accomplish his purpose—suicide. But first he must gaze once more on the face of his friend whom he had made his companion in death. He went back to the room where the dying man lay. He then ascended the window seat, forty feet above the ground, and, with incoherent mutterings, bid his farewell to the world. How the policemen standing below saw him—they rushed up stairs to strive to save him. Their interference only hastened a catastrophe which was becoming most horrible to the spectators assembled below. Still talking and muttering, still bidding the world farewell again and again, the unhappy man let his body hang from the window, retaining hold by his hands, and even setting his foot upon a hook that projected from the wall, below the window, and within his reach. Again he rested a moment or two—moments that were like hours to the terror-stricken gazers below. Again his voice was heard in wild exclamations. Suddenly he appeared to hear the policemen—who had now reached the room door—coming to offer him that release from death he was determined not to accept. He released his hold and fell upon his back on the pavement. The spine was mortally injured by the fall. But few marks showed that his end was a violent one. A little while he breathed; a few more pulsations came from a heart that had ached its last, and Andrew Jackson Walt had gone into the land of shades whose mysteries no human eye has peered into.

The policemen, in the mean time, were paralyzed by the sight of the wounded man, who was lying upon the bed. Blood was welling from the horrid gashes in the forehead. The sheets were dyed crimson with the gore, which was dripping from the mattress upon the floor. The sufferer was breathing stentoriously; a gasp now and then came up from the unconscious bosom, then all was over—the friend had fled to the shadowy land, where the friend's hand had so rudely summoned him!

Mr. Nelson was removed to the Worsham House, where loss of blood and the terrible wound stretched him upon his bed. Coroner Samelson was sent for and held together an inteligent jury, of which Mr. D. L. Stewart was foreman, when verdicts were returned stating that Walt had come to his death by suicide, committed in a paroxysm of mental derangement; and Gibson, from the blows in the forehead, inflicted by a small hatchet in the hand of A. J. Walt.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 6.—The vote passing a bill creating two committees—one for the Eastern portion and one for the Southern portion of the State—to adjudicate claims against the militia and appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for that purpose, was reconsidered in the House to-day, and the whole subject was referred.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to create a Metropolitan police system in this State.

The river is falling. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Departed—W. A. Caldwell.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

The Rivers—Weather—Business.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

CAIRO, April 6.—Down—Groesbeck from Cincinnati to New Orleans at 10 p.m.; G. A. Thompson from Cincinnati to Arkansas river at 5 a.m.; Minneola from Cincinnati to Memphis at 9 a.m.; Stella from Pittsburg to New Orleans at 10 a.m.; Belle St. Louis from St. Louis to Memphis at 8 p.m. Up—Bismarck from New Orleans to St. Louis at 9 p.m.

River rose four inches; weather clear. The Great Republic left at 6 p.m. with a fair trip; the Groesbeck, Minneola and Thompson were well laden, and the Stella has a tow of coal.

WASHINGTON.

A Negro Confirmed Postmaster—More Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President to-day withdrew from the Senate several nominations.

Among the confirmations, yesterday, was that of Charles M. Wilder (negro), as postmaster at Columbia, S. C. This is the first confirmation of a negro. Wilder was formerly a slave.

Captain Calhoun has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to take command of the ironclad Miontonamah, now fitting out for service.

A delegation from Baltimore called at the Executive mansion, this morning, and had an interview with the President, the object being to urge the appointment of ex-Mayor Chapman for Collector of that port.

The Reconstruction Committee has adopted resolutions to be reported to the House, postponing the Texas vote on the Constitution until further action is had by Congress.

The President has nominated William J. Stottes as Prussian agent at Nashville, Tenn; Reuben Stevenson, as Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati; George Fisher, Surveyor of Customs at Cairo, and John W. Douglass, as Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEW ORLEANS.

Second Day's Racing—Two Fine Contests—Agricultural Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The first race to-day over the Metairie course was a hurdle dash of two miles, with eight leaps, $25 entrance, the club adding $500. There were six entries—Luminary, Edinboro 1, Transit 2, Chalmette, and Conlisk's four year old chestnut horse (distanced), Joe Johnston and Wickliffe's four year old brown horse paying forfeit. Time—3:52½. Edinboro carried 128, and Transit 121 lbs.

The second race was a sweepstake for three-year olds; mile heats, one hundred dollars entrance; the club adding five hundred dollars; the second horse to receive two hundred dollars. Time, 1:48, 1:48½.

The third annual fair commenced to-day, with a large attendance of both exhibitors and visitors. The city is full of strangers. During the continuance of the fair a majority of the business houses will close at noon.

HUDSON, N. Y.

Heavy Loss by the Late Fire.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 6.—The fire at Chalbourn was more extensive than was supposed last night. The loss will reach $125,000, about one half of which was insured.

HARRISBURG.

A Brace of Murderers Certain to Hang.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 6.—The Governor has not indicated any determination to interfere with the execution of Twitchell or Gerold Eaton. The belief is that they both will hang.

HARTFORD.

More Particulars of the Election.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 6.—Jewell's majority will be about 500. The Senate will be composed of fourteen Radicals and seven Democrats and the Radicals will have about twenty majority in the House.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, April 6.—Down—J. H. Grossbeck, 10 o'clock last night. Up—Thompson Dean, 5 a.m.; Minneola, 9 a.m.; Stella, 10 a.m.; Mollie Ebert and Belle St. Louis, 5 p.m. The river rose three inches. The weather is clear.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—Departed—Mary Houston.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Arrived—Louisiana and Olive Branch. Departed—Thompson Dean and Ida, for St. Louis.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., April 6.—General Webb continues to make removals from and appointments to office. Sixty were made to-day. The new State officers will assume their duties to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 6.—The project of the appointment of a successor to Beverly Johnson, is receiving considerable attention from the press here.

HAVANA.

Facts and Rumors from the "Ever Faithful Isle."

HAVANA, April 6.—The gunboat Nyaic, from Hayti, arrived at Cienfugos on Sunday. All are well.

A battalion of artillery has returned from the Central Department. Diario considers the rebellion there as entirely suppressed.

The flagship Comstock has gone to the mouth of the Mississippi to intercept an expedition reported to be coming from New Orleans to Cuba.

Advices by the steamer from Vera Cruz says that the dissatisfaction against the Lerdo war is increasing.

The Government intends sending a mission to Washington to have General Rosecrans recalled.

MONTGOMERY.

Disastrous Frost in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, April 6.—The frost for the last few nights has had a serious effect upon the crops, and there is much complaint in consequence. The incessant rains and scarcity of labor have retarded farming operations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton a shade lower. Sales 1,300 bales: uplands, 28½c. Flour, $5 50@6. Whisky, 92½@93½c. Spring wheat, $1 41@1 45. Corn, 85@86c. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet but firm; Maricaibo, 18@19c. Sugar drooping; Cuba, 11@11¾c; New Orleans, 67@80c.

Dry Goods—The market is more active; Lawrence and Pepperell B brown muslins 14c. York cottonades, 21½c; Hampden, 20c; Whittenden, 26c. Gloucester prints, 12c, other leading makes, 12@12½c. Glasgow and Lancaster ginghams, 26@17c. Worsted shawls, $2 50@5 50. Balmoral skirts, 20@21c.

Money—Continues stringent, with call loans at 7 per cent. with commissions ranging from 1-16@¼. Commercial paper is in large supply at 10@15discount. Sterling dull, 8½@8¾. Gold steady on the report of a regiment being ordered to Key West, and two iron clads to Cuba, closing at 131¾. Tennessee bonds dull; old, 66; new, 65c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Cotton easier; middlings, 28½c. Sales, 2,200 bales. Receipts, 2,083 bales. Exports, 6,474 bales. Gold, 132¼. Sterling, 42; commercial, 40¾@41¼; New York sight, ¾ premium. Flour firm: superfine, $6 75@8 00; XX, $8 25; XXX, $9 75. Corn—white, 75@77c; yellow, 78c. Oats firm, 70c. Bran unchanged. Hay steady; prime, $26 50@27. Pork lower, $32 75. Bacon, only retailing; shoulders 14c; sides, 17¾@17½c. Lard dull; tierces, 18¾@19c; keg, 20@21½c. Sugar dull; common, 11c; prime, 13½c. Molasses quiet; prime, 70c. Whisky and coffee unchanged.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—Tobacco—sales 294 hhds at $5@28. Pork, $31 50. Lard, 18½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16¾@17¾c. Bulk shoulders, 12¾c; sides, 15¾@16¾c. Flour, $5 50@6. Corn, 65c. Oats, 56@58c. Hay, 20@22c. Groceries unchanged. Whisky, 90c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Flour and grain unchanged. Pork, $31 50. Bulk meats held at 12¾@14¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16¼@17c. Sugar, 13¾@15¾c. Molasses, 80@85c. Cotton lower; middlings, 27c. Eggs, 24@25c. Butter scarce, 44@48c. Coffee firm and in demand, 21@30c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Flour, $4@5. Wheat, $1 60. Corn, 66@71¾c. Oats, 60@63c. Barley, $1 90. Rye, $1 25@1 30. Whisky, 88c. Groceries unchanged. Pork, $31@32. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon—shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16½@17c. Lard, 18c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Flour $4 75@5 50. Wheat, $1 05¾. Corn, 50½@50¾c. Oats dull, 52¾@53c. Rye, $1 18@1 17. Barley, $1 55@1 66. Highwines, 84@84½c. Sugar, 14@15¾c. Molasses, $1@1 05. Pork, $30 50@30 75. Lard, 17¾c. Short rib middlings, 15¾c; hams, 15½@16c. Bulk meats, 12@14¾c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 6.—Consols closed at 93; U. S. 5-20s, 85¾, and at Frankfort at 87¼.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Cotton closed dull; uplands, 12¾@13¼d; Orleans, 12¾@12¾d. Sales 8,000 bales.

Mississippi News.

Mr. J. M. Hogshead has retired from the Panola *Star*, to engage in other pursuits. Mr. E. J. Walsh continues the paper. Success to both.

A boy sixteen years old has been committed to the Panola jail as a horse-thief.

A lion, which escaped from a menagerie cage in Clark county, Miss., last week, was killed by a negro woman. She fired eight times with a Spencer rifle before the monster was brought down.

General Robert Anderson is going abroad.

Illinois has 700 Masonic Lodges, and about 40,000 members.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, wants no office—so he says.

Gounod has set up his nephew as an advertising agent.

Gold has been found in digging a well in Bureau county, Ill.

Wade Hampton has been buying 100 mules in Illinois, for use on his Southern plantations.

The inmates of the Insane Asylum at Augusta, Maine, practice on the velocipede.

A hen in New Hampshire lays eggs, and also "lays for" mice—catching, sometimes, half-a-dozen of the latter in a day.

A boy and girl at Gofistown, New Hampshire, aged respectively sixteen, and eleven and one-half years, are said to have got married.

Marion county, Mo., boasts of a couple aged respectively sixty-eight and seventy-four, who until Wednesday last, were never on a steamboat or railway car.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WALT—GIBSON—The friends and acquaintances of Rufus P. and Martin Walt are invited to attend the funerals of their brother, A. J. Walt, and Newberry Gibson, from the residence of R. P. Walt, No. 134 Third street, at ten o'clock, a. m., to-day. Carriages at the house and at Flaherty's.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—MCANALLY—On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. B. F. Brooke, Thomas B. Allen, Esq., to Miss Fattie A. McAnally—all of this city.

EGGERS—RENJES—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., Mr. H. B. Eggers to Miss Rosa Renjes—all of this city. No cards.

St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS and every one who uses warehouse trucks are cordially invited to call and see the improved self-loading truck, which handles with perfect ease heavy barrels, packages, etc., at 256 Front street.

apr17 C. E. PEABODY & CO.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS

—AND—

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

VANCE & CO.,

261 Main Street, Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, at New York Prices, ALWAYS.

apr3

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Sutton, Mann & Joiner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm will be settled by Sutton & Joiner, and all accounts and notes due the late firm will be collected by them.

GEORGE W. MANN,
JAMES SUTTON,
HENRY W. JOINER.

April 7, 1869. apr7

PRODUCE.

PHILIP M. STANLEY, DAVID M. SMITH, GEO. W. SMITH.

STANLEY, SMITH & CO.,

GROCERS,

General Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 7 Monroe Street.

Cooper Block, Memph

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : APRIL 7, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Mallory Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
Nashville Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett's House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.
Scruggs House, Corinth, Miss.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files of the AVALANCHE prepared as will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest by two dollars per annum. The list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Ladies' white cotton hose, $1 75 per dozen, worth $3, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.—New spring goods just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s Southern Palace, 332 Main street. 4t

Fine all linen lawns fifty cents per yard at M. K. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner Adams. tf

JUST RECEIVED.—The finest assortment of fancy shirts that ever was brought to this market. Our stock of furnishing goods is complete. Call and examine our new goods.
1w J. W. SNEED & Co.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.—The committee appointed to wait upon ex-Governor Johnson at Nashville, and invite him to visit this city, have been tendered a free pass to the State capital on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. They will leave to-morrow morning on the same mission. The following are the committee: J. O. Duff, S. R. Ogden, I. T. Cartwright, L. M. Wolcott, E. Marshall, P. T. Scruggs, J. M. Leatherman, S. W. Lofland, J. W. Smith, Sam Shock, J. M. Keating, Robert Good and General Granger.

Please call at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams, and examine their black and colored silks and black and colored alpacas. tf

Call and examine the elegant line of dress goods for spring suits, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

The Bluff City Stock Yard is the *horse and mule mart* of the city. *One hundred and fifty head of horses and mules* just received and will be sold *cheap* to close consignments. *Planters, draymen and others* in want of stock should call at *once* and supply their wants. 3t

MARRIAGES.—The following marriages were recorded at the County Clerk's office last week: D. G. Ballendine and Miss Mary E. Henderson, November 4th, by Rev. T. P. Davidson; G. A. Harrison and Miss Emily Maynard, married March 6th, by Rev. F. A. Bonge; Silas E. King and Miss Elizabeth King, married March 31st, by Rev. P. T. Davidson; John Wendlant and Miss Mena Ulmann, married March 29th, by Rev. Dr. George Gatsch; P. W. Taylor and Miss Susan M. Bielly, married March 25th, by Rev. T. T. Hunt.

All wool cassimeres at seventy-five cents per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

King of the West Washer wash free of charge at the residence of any person wishing a washing machine. 2w

High-colored kid gloves, all shades and all sizes, at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

QUICK AND SURE.—We call attention to the advertisement of S. C. Low, railroad agent, in another column. He has fitted up a handsome office, 223½ Jefferson street, where tickets can be had for all Northern, Western and Eastern points, St. Louis, Chicago and the principal cities by the Mobile and Ohio and Central Illinois railroads. Mr. Low and his assistants are gentlemen who will attend with untiring courtesy to all callers, giving travelers information as to their proper routes. The roads they are connected with are the great trunk lines of the Southwest, and in whatever direction travelers wish to go north they should not fail to avail themselves of the facilities, "quick time and sure connections," offered by agent A. C. Low.

All colors silk fringe, colored satin and new styles dress buttons at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Goshen butter, country eggs, fresh meat, lard in kegs and caddies, Mocha, Java and Laguayra coffee, condensed milk, at the cash store. OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

WANTED.—Numbers of the AVALANCHE of June 3d and 12th; July 6th and 28th; August 2d; November 24th, 28th, and 27th; December 6th, 9th, 28th and 30th, 1868, to complete our files. Any of our friends having these numbers, will confer a favor by leaving them at this office. tf

SPRING ENJOYMENTS.—We are now at the point of entering upon the flowery time of spring, when pic-nic excursions into the country, fishing parties and shooting expeditions will offer their attractions. Pleasure and health alike invite to enjoyments of this kind, but as apparently small a thing as a corn on the foot can make all the other enjoyments "ashes in the mouth." The flowers will bloom, the trees put out their leaves, the birds sing, and the streams tinkle their musical accompaniment in vain to him who is deprived of activity by a burning, racking, excruciating corn. But their deprivation of the enjoyment of the sunny days and refreshing breezes of spring need not exist. Dr. Lane, who is now at the Peabody, and whose skill as a chiropodist has made him famous, can remove the cause of all the torment, disappointment and vexation. See Dr. Lane and be delivered, and take your share of the spring enjoyments.

Job lot of corsets at $1 each, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

One hundred and twenty thousand more Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines in use than any other. 4t

"SILVER MOON FLOUR."—We still have that well-tried brand of flour, always good, quite low now for cash.
OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, April 6, 1869.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, on Tuesday, April 6, 1869, present Hon. John W. Leftwich, Mayor, Messrs. Chairman Swayne, Glancy, Joyce, Marshall, Black, Duff, Cartwright, Dyer, Holst, O'Donnell, Cicalla, Gallagher, Renner, Ogden, Moffet, Wolcott, Vincent, Ellis, and Williams, Aldermen.

A quorum being announced the chairman took his seat and called the Board to order, when the roll of Aldermen was called and the minutes of the proceedings of the Council at the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

By Alderman Duff:

Resolved, Whereas information has reached us that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Andrew Johnson, late President of the United States, designs visiting the capital of the State at an early day, therefore be it

Resolved, That on behalf of the citizens of Memphis a committee of five members of the Board of Aldermen be appointed to urge him to extend his visit to this city, and to tender him its hospitalities while in our midst.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board also appoint a committee of twenty-five citizens to receive the ex-President upon his arrival at the railway depot, conduct him to the quarters provided for him and tender a cordial welcome on behalf of the citizens of this city.

Resolved, That twenty-five citizens be appointed by the Board of Aldermen as a committee of arrangements, whose duty it shall be to suitably provide for his entertainment while in our city, and to procure a suitable hall for the purpose, should he consent to publicly address his fellow-citizens, and perfect such other arrangements as may come within their province.

Adopted, unanimously.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, contemplating the presence of the late President of the United States in this city, the Chairman of the Board appointed the following committees:

Committee of Invitation—Aldermen Duff, Ogden, Cartwright, Wolcott and Marshall.

Committee of Reception—J. W. Leftwich, J. H. Kerr, W. T. Avery, T. R. Smith, R. D. Baugh, George Gantt, M. C. Gallaway, J. M. Keating, J. J. DuBose, F. Titus, L. J. Dupre, John Logue, P. T. Scruggs, D. M. Leatherman, B. M. Estes, C. Kortrecht, A. Wright, A. T. Lacy, M. L. Perkins, H. D. Conde, I. Halsey, Wm. Wallace, E. M. Yerger, W. Y. C. Humes, and R. S. Saunders.

Committee of Arrangements—M. D. L. Stewart, J. M. Keating, J. Wright, J. Hitzfeld, J. H. Cash, D. Cockrell, R. A. Thompson, Larry Harmstad, F. Calvert, E. A. Levy, Martin Kelly, S. P. Walker, N. Pinney, T. Demetry, D. McLean, J. H. Matthes, J. Donovan, Phil. Mallon, C. B. Church, W. B. Greenlaw, S. B. Robbins, C. B. Galloway, John Ainslie, M. Wall, and E. Magevney.

MONTHLY REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

City taxes by Bowen, forty-first corporate year	$15,313 30
City taxes by Bowen, fortieth corporate year	2,347 17
Penalties by Bowen	226 80
Expense account by Bowen	116 00
Wharfage (Wood)	4,124 22
North Market by Connelly	208 00
South Market by Borner	291 00
Licenses	1,448 07
William Black, sale of mule	75 00
L. M. Wolcott, Chairman of Finance Committee, proceeds of city notes	28,000 00
	$53,513 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ledger balances	$51,172 85
Bills payable	1,158 05
Coupon account	3,420 00
Memphis & Little Rock R. R.	350 00
Expense account	294 10
Wharfage account	105 16 00
Fire Department	25 00
	$54,525 50
Credit by amount of receipts	53,513 56
Excess of disbursements over receipts	$ 1,011 94

Respectfully submited,
R. D BAUGH, City Controller.

PRIVILEGE TAX COLLECTOR.

OFFICE OF TAX COLLECTOR ON PRIVILEGES,
MEMPHIS, March 29, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—The collections of this office for the month ending March 26, 1869, amounted to eight thousand six hundred and one dollars ($8,601).

I am, very respectfully, etc.,
J. L. CHANDLER,
Tax Collector on Privileges.

PROPERTY TAX COLLECTOR.

OFFICE CITY TAX COLLECTOR,
MEMPHIS, April 5, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—My collections for the month of March amount to twenty thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventeen cents ($20,189 17). All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. BOWEN,
City Tax Collector.

WHARFMASTER.

MEMPHIS, April 6, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

My collections for the month of March amount to $5,836 42. Respectfully,
ROBERT GOOD, Wharfmaster.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Report of work done by the Street Commissioner during the month of March, 1869:

Marine Hospital of the third class for the month of March, 1869:

Number of patients remaining in Hospital on the first day of March	17
Number of patients admitted during March	18
Number of patients discharged during March	25
Number of patients deceased during March	1
Number of patients remaining on the last day of March	9
Aggregate number of days' relief during March	485

Expenditures during March:

Board, medicines, and nursing	$405 00
Burials	7 50
Miscellaneous	
Total	$502 50

G. B. THORNTON,
Physician in Charge.

CITY ENGINEER.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., April 6, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit profiles of the following streets, and recommend the grades laid down on the same for adoption:

Marshall avenue, from Madison street to Central street; Union avenue, from Manassas street to East street; Dubose avenue, from Marshall avenue to East street; Spring street, from old corporation line to East street; Linden street, from Orleans to Middle street; Vance street, from third bayou to East street; Walnut street, from Union avenue to Vance street; East street, from Union avenue to Vance street; Carr avenue, from East street to Dunlap street; Dunlap street, from Carr avenue to Elmwood Cemetery; Polk street, from Poplar street to Alabama street.

I respectfully suggest the advisability of taking measures to prevent the decay of the Nicolson pavement, and recommend coating that part of it laid in 1867 with tar, which, I think, will operate to some extent as a coat of paint on structures exposed to the weather.

Respectfully,
J. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER AND STREET COMMISSIONER.

MEMPHIS, April 5, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, to whom was referred the disposition of the city stone, now on the Market Square, between Poplar and Washington, respectfully recommend that they be placed in the inclosure at the old City Stable, and that the fence around the same be repaired.

J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.
J. E. HELM, Street Commissioner.

CITY INSPECTOR—FOR FEBRUARY.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, March 1, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—My collections for the month of February have been as follows:

For weighing coal	$118 23
For weighing sundries	54 05
Total	$172 28

Respectfully submitted.
J. H. CASH, City Inspector.

FOR MARCH.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, April 1, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: My collections for the month of March have been as follows:

For weighing coal	116 50
For weighing sundries	18 25
For inspecting scales, measures, etc.	347 50
Total	482 25

Respectfully submitted.
J. H. CASH, City Inspector.

MEMPHIS, April 5, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report my collections for the month of March to be two hundred and ninety-one dollars.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES BONNELL, Market Master,
South Memphis Market.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Your committee report favorably upon and recommend the payment of the following claims against the county, to-wit:

SALARY ACCOUNT.

Jno. W. Leftwich, Mayor	$ 333 33
L. R. Richards, Register, furnishing books	333 33
R. D. Baugh, Controller	166 66
H. J. Morgan, Attorney	416 66
W. R. Reid, Assessor	333 33
C. T. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms	100 00
	$1,516 64

COMMISSIONS.

Jno. H. Bowen	$ 109 05
Robert Good	408 54
	$509 49

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Wm. Kehoe, Chief, Pay-roll employés	$3,545 00
J. S. shaw & Co	1 50
E. P. Wall & Co	304 57
Lunn & Mallon	29 70
Charles Stout & Bro	10 44
M. Gray & Co	20 80
G. D. Johnson	27 13
Cubbins, Gunn & Coover	4 32
Hays, Coal & Co	20 80
John Waters	36 50
J. P. Prescott & Co	24 75
H. B. Packer	20 00
	$4,065 59

WHARF AND LANDING.

Robert Good, Pay-roll employes	$ 154 50
Charles A. Beehn	10 00
	$164 50

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

J. E. Helm, Street Commissioner, Pay-roll employes	$1,744 00
R. Wall & Co	1 95 50
J. F. Vaughan	50 00
W. L. Goltearing	4 10 00
Robert Britton	56 95
J. S. Shaw & Co	35 80
Charles Stout & Bro	9 55
Michael Holleran	18 91
James Monagan	12 92
M. Connell & Co	12 92
Orgill, Bros. & Co	16 50
	$2,427 24

CITY HOSPITAL.

G. B. Thornton Physician, Pay-roll employes	$513 60
G. W. Jones & Co	279 75
J. LaCroix	376 20
Vesey & Cartwright	1,409 60
Krause & Smith	104 00
John Waters	115 00
Thomas Ryan	75 00
Cubbins, Gunn & Coover	75 30
Hays Coal & Co	294 65
E. Marshall	100 00
	$3,001 68

LIGHTS AND LAMPS.

Memphis Gaslight Co	$1,823 66
Memphis Light Co	1,776 95
Charles Smoot	45 00
John Walker	53 00
	$3,708 61

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

J. H Humphreys	$166 66
J. J Murray	166 66
C W Tift	75 00
C P Marshall	60 00
W J McKeon	3 00
Cubbins & Gunn	19 11
Young & Brother	16 00
	$469 77

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

K E Hays	$126 00
John H Bowen	109 05
James A Newsom	125 00
W H Bridges	100 00
Smith & Abernathy	3 00
Jerry Sullivan	25 00
John Leslie	30 00
G D Johnson	7 30
	$572 30

STATIONERY ACCOUNT.

Young & Brother	$11 15
Young & Brother	5 00
	$16 15

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

M C Gallaway & Co	$191 50

NUISANCE ACCOUNT.

John Harvey	$50 00
John Harvey	50 00
	$100 00

PAUPER ACCOUNT.

J. C. Holst & Co	$105 04
Thade Donnohue, M. D	87 00
	$192 04

MARKET HOUSES.

Charles Posser	$83 33
Peter Connelly	83 33
	$166 66

COURT SQUARE.

Ed. Keating	$83 33
C. H. Bowman	40 00
	$123 33

MARKET AUCTION SQUARE.

John Kaupe	$83 33

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

City Dispensary	$175 00

Adopted.

Upon the resolution that the Street Commissioner round up St. Martin street, between Vance and Huling streets, and Huling street, between Main and St. Martin streets, etc., your committee report favorably upon having it put in a passable condition.

T. W. O'DONNELL,
Chairman Improvement Committee.

Received and adopted.

Upon the petition of Jas. E. Frost, Wm. Jack, and twenty-five other citizens and property holders, asking for a crossing at the intersection of Orleans and Marshall streets, etc., your committee report favorably.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of James Rounds, asking for the privilege from the city to use the earth in the west end of Alabama street, Tenth Ward, for brick making purposes, etc., your committee report favorably; the grade to be given by the City Engineer.

T. W. O'DONNELL,
Chairman Improvement Committee.

Referred back to Improvement Committee.

Upon a resolution that the Street Commissioner clean up the mud piles on Winchester, Commerce and Jackson streets from Fourth street, you committee report favorably.

T. W. O'DONNELL,
Chairman Imp. Committee.

Adopted.

Upon a resolution that the Street Commissioner, at his discretion, hire twenty-five men, etc., your committee report favorably for the month of April, 1869, only.

T. W. O'DONNELL,
Chairman Imp. Committee.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of A. W. Drew, S. M. Green, and forty-four others, asking for the opening of Lauderdale street, from Adams to Washington street, etc., your committee report favorably, and would recommend that a committee be appointed to wait on the County Commissioners in regard to procuring a donation of the ground.

Adopted.

Upon a resolution that the Street Commissioner repair Union street, from Wellington to Lauderdale street, putting one coat of gravel thereon, your committee report favorably; also, to repair Lauderdale street, south of Union street to the bridge.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of T. M. Jennings, Eudora S. Wortham (formerly Enders S. Jennings), and B. F. Worthan, representing that they are the rightful owners of lots No. 2 and 7, in block 494, over a portion of which ground the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes, stating that they have for five years past paid the city tax on the said portion used by said road, and now ask that the same be refunded, etc., your committee report as follows: That when the property and deeds are given to the city, the city will open the street.

Adopted.

After a careful examination, your committee would report in favor of reducing the tax one-fourth.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of John Harbut, stating that he is half owner and controller of the other half of a ten acre lot of ground on the west side of Hernando road and south side of Jackson street, Tenth Ward; that in 1863 the Federal military authorities dug a large trench through or on said lot, taking the dirt therefrom to make an embankment; that publicly the city, without authority or the knowledge of the owners of said ground, took and removed much of said embankment to fill up and improve Hernando road, to the great detriment and damage of the owners of said ten acre lot, as they needed said dirt to fill said trench or ditch. Therefore petitioners ask the city to make good said damage. Your committee report adverse.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of the Panola Oil Company, asking the city to remove and otherwise improve Fulton street, from Market street to Center landing, etc., after a careful examination your committee would report adverse.

Adopted.

Upon a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to fill up a cistern on a vacant lot on the Northwest corner of Calhoun and Tennessee streets, your committee report adverse and recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, etc., That the Metropolitan Police notify the owner or owners of the property on the Northwest corner of Calhoun and Tennessee streets, to fix their cistern so that it may not be dangerous to life and property.

Might not the city subject herself to damage if she causes said cistern to be filled. Would it not be best to have it securely covered?

Adopted.

A few boarders wanted at the French Boarding House, 79 Jefferson street. 1w

NEW PARASOLS.—New parasols just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

Sea Island and bleached domestics at extraordinary bargains at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner Adams. tf

King of the West Washer and Wringer for sale by H. Wetter & Co., No. 13 and 15 Monroe street.

Men's British half hose, $4 50 per dozen, worth $6, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Call and convince yourselves that we are selling goods as cheap, if not cheaper, than any house in the city, notwithstanding that we don't quote prices of a few leading articles in the dry goods line.

WALKER BROS. & Co.,
3t 229 Main street.

See the King wash before you buy a washing machine. Only $25 00 with the Gipson Wringer. 2w

White-oak and dry ash wood at W. W. C. Miller's, near the corner of Causey and Vance streets. 1w

Printed Irish linen very cheap at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

ANATHEMATICAL AND CARRICULAR.—"Old dog Tray" is mad; hucksters dogs are scarce; dogs in the manger are thriving, but scurvy, yelping, worthless, snapping curs are plenty, to the extreme point of superabundance. They sneak at your heels during the day, prowl around your walks; they yell, and bark and howl throughout the night, disturbing your rest. They bite your baby, frighten your wife, and are spiteful as moths. Black dogs, white dogs, big dogs, little dogs, slinking dogs, savage dogs—dogs in the street; dogs sneaking into back yards, dogs in the market house, dogs around your horse whenever you ride out, dogs worrying your animals in the field—dogs everywhere, as numerous, as persistent, as spiteful, as moths, and as utterly diabolical as the persecutors of truth, and the traducers of honesty. To put the last straw on the camel's back of forbearance, and to heap flaming coals on the fire of exasperation, "the dogs of the day" have taken it into their heads to go mad. They are snapping and biting at the passers-by in the streets, and at each other, one another with their hell-engendered virus in order that the snappers and biters may be yet more multiplied. Has not a patient, long-suffering and forbearing people had enough of this? Is it not time we put an end to anxieties, and stopped the avenues of danger? We raise the banner to-day, and with a whoop, we rally with the dogs" for our war slogan. We invoke the potency of the dog-tax, and call aloud for the protection of the dog-muzzle. We are dog-gone out of patience with the dog pest, and ask the "powers that be" to hasten, with all their engines, inventions and appliances, to the rescue; and that they will disarm these modern demons that are in possession, and whose name is legion; and to deliver us from a curse that even plague-stricken Egypt escaped. "Down with the dogs."

Satin parasols, $3 50, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Spring silks and spring poplins—striped and checked, and all desirable shades, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

SEED POTATOES.—Two hundred barrels pinkeye potatoes for sale cheap. Anderson & Gay, corner Front and Union streets. tf

Large lot of White and fancy marseilles quilts at M. Kraus & Co.'s., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

King of the West Washer and Wringer will remove all stains and streaks from clothing. 2w

Amusements.

The Rowing Association have their ball to-morrow night.

The Farmer Concert will take place next Tuesday at the Assembly Hall.

The Memphis Club gives its last ball of the season to-night. We need not say that these *recherche* gatherings have been among the most agreeable events of the winter.

The St. Mary's fair, at Fowlkes' Hall, corner of Washington and Second streets, is nightly one of the most enjoyable places in the city to visit. A splendid velocipede is among the prizes, and the contestants for it will show their skill in the hall. This fair is bound to be a brilliant success.

The Varieties never ceases, with each changing programme, to set before its large audiences new fascinations. After the toil of the day the wearied find relaxation in laughter, hearty and free, at humor so irresistible that there is no power of gravity can withstand it. The witchery of the dance, delicious music, charming songs and the can-can, offer a splendid menage for to-night.

The St. Lazarus Church tableaux, at the theatre, on Saturday evening next, will be a most attractive exhibition; fifty ladies and twenty gentlemen take part in them. There will be some fine vocal and instrumental music between the pieces, and a fine organ, worked by Miss Pickett, will be raffled for. The whole management of the tableaux is in the hands of Mrs. Thompson, whose correct taste and unerring skill are everywhere recognized. The proceeds of the exhibition will be appropriated to the benefit of St. Lazarus Episcopal Church.

The superior style and elevated tendency of Mrs. Lander's pieces, as put by her on the boards of the Memphis Theater, are attracting to that place many spectators who rarely visit the theatre. The talented of the "sensation" and, too often, mere sensuousness of the day, we have in such plays as *Marie Antoinette*, *Elizabeth* and *Mary Stuart*, some of the greatest personages of history shown in circumstances that awake the flash of indwelling genius; present to the eye the wonderful play of human passion and the deep working of emotion, as it tortures, crushes, or elevates the soul. If history teaches by example, the stage, by the instrumentality of such powerful performers as Mrs. Lander, becomes the personator of history's personages, and presents them breathing and acting before the charmed and wonder-struck spectator. To-night Mrs. Lander appears in the grand character of "Marie Antoinette." On Friday evening Manager Chris. Steinkuhl takes his benefit, on which occasion Mrs. Lander will play for the last and celebrated character of "Lady Teazle," in the *School for Scandal*. To say nothing of the rich treat such a play with such a performer will be, we must remark that Mr. Steinkuhl deserves a signal testimonial of the high regard that is felt for him. Always courteous and attentive to the wishes and enjoyment of all who attend the theater, he has won unbounded respect, and it must be manifested on Friday in the most efficient way.

Country merchants wanting dry goods, examine the prices of M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, corner of Adams, before purchasing elsewhere. tf

New dress trimmings, notions, hosiery, handkerchiefs, etc., etc., just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

All linen towels $1 50 per dozen at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

THE DICKENS TRAGEDY.

The Close of the Evidence Yesterday.

The investigation into the double murder at the house of Mr. Thomas Dickens, near Big creek, was resumed yesterday in the Circuit Court room, before Justices Hill and Griffith, when rebutting evidence on the part of the prosecution was adduced.

TESTIMONY OF DR. DICKENS.

Dr. Dickens was the first witness called, and on being sworn was interrogated by Colonel Gantt for the prosecution.

Colonel Gantt—Did you offer any bribe or any compensation to the colored witness, George Washington, to testify in this case?

Witness—I did not.

Mr. Hallum—I wish to ask you whether you have had any conversation with Taylor Stokes about this case, or in regard to George Washington?

Witness—The first intimation that I heard in regard to him was from Gus Williams, and that was that he knew that a nigger had gone out with a shot-gun to kill the old man; he stated that he lived out Poplar street, and that Taylor Stokes knew where he lived.

Mr. Hallum—Was anything said about paying money?

Witness—I did not say anything about money to Stokes.

Mr. Hallum—Did you not tell Salter White out at Cuba that there was $2,000 at his disposal for a certain purpose?

Witness—I heard that two men had passed his place down as if looking for Thomas' Landing, and they were suspected of having done the killing; it was afterward found out that these men went to the sick house and went on board a boat; I told him that if he could assist in arresting these men that he would get $1,000 for each.

Mr. Hallum—Did you say anything about his getting evidence?

Witness—I told him if he could get any evidence or if he could find out anything to do it.

Mr. Hallum—Did you tell Gus Williams anything?

Witness—I told him he could make $1,000 apiece if he arrested those who did the killing; I did not tell him if he got up evidence to bring Patterson into the conspiracy that I would give him a thousand dollars; last Friday evening, I think it was Friday evening, but I am not quite certain, I was at McClellan's, on Front street, in the evening after two o'clock; Wes. Doherty was there, also Colonel Mack Clark and two negroes; We put out the lights when Doherty came in; I can give you the names of the two negroes if you want them.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS DICKENS

Thomas Dickens was the next witness called, and on being sworn and interrogated by Colonel Gantt, said: I never offered any money or any compensation to anybody to testify in this case.

TESTIMONY OF AILSIE JONES.

Ailsie Jones (colored) was the next witness. On being sworn and interrogated by Colonel Gantt, she testified as follows: I live in Memphis; I live with Mr. Dickens; my children; I came here five or six weeks ago; I know a colored man named George Washington; he has resided in Aberdeen, where I lived, he has been living at my daughter's house since he came from the poor house; he has not been there a month; he was sick when he came to my daughter's house; he came out nowhere till he came out the Monday before last; they came for him; I mean a gentleman came for him; I don't know where they took him or where they brought him to; he walked away the first time; that was the first time he was out of the house.

TESTIMONY OF CAROLINE CLOPTON.

Caroline Clopton was the next witness examined. On being sworn and interrogated by Colonel Gantt, she testified as follows: I live on Exchange street extended; I have known George Washington from the time he was a child; he has been there two weeks, since he came out of the poor-house; Washington came from Aberdeen, Miss., where I came from; when he came out of the poor-house his feet were swelled; he had been there seven months; he left my house last Monday, and last Tuesday and Friday a gentleman came there for him; when he came from the poor-house he remained at my house till then.

TESTIMONY OF LINDA BRADLEY.

Linda Bradley (colored) was the next witness, and on being sworn and interrogated by Colonel Gantt she corroborated the evidence of the two previous witnesses, and said that Washington had been in the house from the time he came out of the poor-house till Monday week.

This closed the evidence in the case.

ARGUMENT OF MR. T. P. CHAMBERS.

Mr. Thomas P. Chambers then rose and opened the argument on the part of the prosecution. He said that he did so with some hesitancy, as the case was a most important one and involved the liberty if not the life of a fellow-citizen. He then proceeded to refer in eloquent terms to the evidence which had been adduced during the examination, and particularly referred to the testimony given by the colored man George Washington, which he contended bore the impress of truth on the face of it, and gave it as his opinion that no motive had been shown or could be shown to have been one of the conspirators and accessory to the murder of Wilson and Nancy Dickens. He denied that the evidence of Washington had been in any way impeached, and argued that from the intimacy that existed between Wade Bolton, Thompson and Patterson, that the latter must have been made aware of the affidavit made by Green Wilson previous to his death. He also argued that from the large amount involved in the suits in Chancery and Circuit Court, that Patterson had a motive in desiring the death of Dickens, but that he desired the death of Wilson first, as he was known to be a desperate man. He adverted somewhat briefly on the testimony given by Mr. Wade Bolton in the case, and closed a well arranged and effective argument by quoting the weight that was at all times to be given to circumstantial evidence.

The court then adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

Striped poplins fifty cents per yard, worth seventy-five, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

New parasols, all shades, all prices and all kinds, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

Ladies' apparel of every description of material beautifully cleanedn dyed at a steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

Please look at the cheap table linen and Russian towels at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

NOTICE.—If the thieves that robbed my office on Sunday night, March 14th, will return the papers that can be of no possible value to them, a liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked.

J. B. WOODWARD,
3t Attorney, cor. Second and Monroe sts.

TO MERCHANTS.—We have the largest stock of staple and fancy dry goods, ready made clothing, boots, shoes and hats, at prices which will save you the trouble and expense of going farther North.

WALKER BROS. & Co.,
3t 229 Main street.

Please look at the cheap table linen and Russian towels at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Printed Irish linen very cheap at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Personal—A Reply.

Our attention has been called to an article marked "Personal" as an advertisement in the "Memphis AVALANCHE," in which our name has been pretty freely used by a person who seems to believe he is himself, which may be the case if he is not *beside himself*, to all of which we have no objection, and hope he will long remain in a state of perfect preservation, all except his temper.

This said gentleman attempts to claim sole proprietorship of Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator or medicine for liver diseases, and wants to make out himself of sufficient importance for any one to copy after or imitate, and in a very illiterate manner uses the hackneyed phrase in medical advertisements of counterfeiter. The assurance of this person is certainly only excelled by his ignorance and impudence. Had we any desire to copy after or imitate we should certainly select a more creditable example to follow in the wake of, or something that would reflect to our benefit. Our ambition would lead us to emulate a high degree, and men never stoop to the level of one who shows more the disposition of a backbiter, than a medical man or gentleman.

We should think of which we are sole proprietors is old Dr. A. Q. Simmons' liver medicine,

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR

known in the world; manufactured for the past thirty-five years by a gentleman that was well known throughout the majority of the Southern States as the manufacturer of liver medicines; a man who made the article a household word in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi, etc., who manufactured it as a blessing to the sick before the man that presumes this attack, judging from his intelligence, was born. An article known to the oldest inhabitants, whose homes he visited in his old sulky, before the day of railroads, and distributed his medicine and extended his fame far and wide. Dying at a very advanced age, he bequeathed, sometime before his death, the receipt to his son, C. A. Simmons, and the authority to make it. And to confirm that authority wrote the

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:20 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Decatur Accommodation (daily, except Sunday)		5:50 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily except Sunday)	8:05 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	8 a.m.
Night Express	8 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

**Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 267½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 267½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 267½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Madison.....2 00 p.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....8:35 a.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....M.
Arrive at.....11:45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....3:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....3:20 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....3:20 p.m.
Arrive at.....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and stations on the Memphis and Louisville and Lasalle Railroads and all Eastern cities, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at...5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....8:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....5:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1869.

A few country merchants were in market to-day and bought liberally, as a consequence of which several houses were enabled to report a very fair jobbing trade in groceries, provisions and dry goods, though the market generally was dull and uninteresting. In money matters there was no material change, and, as on yesterday, but one bank reported a liberal supply of Eastern exchange, which it was furnishing to other banks to a moderate extent at $1 25@1 50 per $1,000 premium, which was about ⅛ per cent. below the ruling selling rate at the counter. Light engagements in cotton for the East at ⅛@¼ per cent. discount were reported. One bank took in a bill on New Orleans, covering 200 bales, at ⅛ per cent. discount. There is little or no demand for New Orleans exchange, and it is mostly converted into credit at New York. Holders of cotton seemed anxious to realize and offered moderate concessions—but did not fully meet the views of buyers, who instituted very little inquiry.

Gold was in demand at 131, and one dealer paid as high as 131¼ for moderate amounts. In selling 132 was the ruling rate. There was a small transaction between dealers at 131⅛. In New York, gold opened at 131¼ and closed firm.

City indebtedness continues scarce and there is ready sale for it at 75@76 to dealers, who continue firm at 77@78 and ask 80 for small amounts. Warrants are very scarce and command higher rates. County scrip is dull in view of the appropriations made yesterday and to-day by the Board of Commissioners. A dealer was looking for sale for a warrant of $250 at 72. The buying rate was 70 as a general thing, but one or two dealers didn't care to touch it at that. Dealers sell to tax-payers at 72½@75. Police scrip is unchanged.

The market for stocks and securities continues lifeless. Orders are on file but there are no sellers. A New York letter of the 2d quotes Memphis sixes 51@51½ and Mobile and Ohio sterling 67@69.

The public debt statement for April, which has been made up more promptly than usual, shows a decrease of about $2,500,000. The aggregates of the various items are summarized as follows:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,276,659
Debt bearing int'st in lawf'l money	68,000,000
Matured debt not presented for payment	6,003,403
Debt bearing no interest—Notes	414,481,983
Total debt, principal	2,595,762,535
Add interest accrued	30,303,916
Amount of coin in the Treasury	82,500,907
Coin represented by gold certificates	21,672,500
Currency in Treasury	6,902,628
Debt, less cash	2,585,196,461
Total amount of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company	56,858,320

In commenting upon the bill for a redistribution of the currency, the New York *Herald* remarks:

With a greenback currency only there need be no difficulty about the distribution. Let banks anywhere—banks in the South or West, as well as the North and East—use that, and let as many banks as people choose to establish or support be established. This would not inflate the amount of currency. Only the same amount of legal tenders need be newly issued as there are now national bank notes, and merely in place of these notes. The volume of currency would be the same, and the distribution of it would spread and follow the course of trade naturally without legislation of Congress. One uniform greenback currency and free banking would naturally distribute the circulation according to the wants of each and every part of the country. By substituting three hundred millions of legal tenders for national bank notes the bonds which the banks now deposit as security and draw interest from would be bought up and cancelled, and thus reduce the interest-bearing debt nearly three hundred millions and save the Treasury and people eighteen millions in gold a year, or about twenty-four million in currency. The result would be, then, a better currency, and one which the people prefer, and at the same time a saving of twenty-four millions a year. Why should the banks get the enormous profit of a national circulation? Why should not the people—the overburdened tax-payers—get the benefit of it? Why lavish this vast privilege upon a few capitalists?

A Chicago gentleman is preparing to open an extensive broom manufactory in Memphis on the 1st of July, and has issued a circular to planters of this and adjoining States, calculated to encourage the production of broom corn. It was raised in several localities last season and found a ready market at remunerative prices, for shipment North. The only difficulty was that it grew too large, but this can be prevented by thick seeding. Many who raised it last season are endeavoring to increase the production. It is proposed that the manufactory referred to should be on a scale to make use of all the broom corn raised in this section. The name of the gentleman is A. D. Ferry. He will take pleasure in answering all communications addressed to him at Chicago, where he will remain until his arrangements are fully completed. It is hoped planters and others will see the advantage of encouraging this enterprise. On the development of such enterprises hinges much of our future prosperity. We want all kinds of manufactories in the South. We extract the following from Mr. Ferry's circular, as giving valuable information and instruction with regard to the cultivation of the corn. It is issued here:

Prepare the ground precisely as for a corn crop. The seed should be drilled in the row, twenty of them to the foot, and when it comes up leave ten stalks standing on good land and seven on poor, to the foot. Cultivate same as corn. One man will cultivate twenty acres, and if planted as soon as the ground will admit, the crop will be ready to harvest the last of June or first of July, when the seed is in the milk or doughy state. Commence harvesting by breaking two rows across each other, three feet from the ground, and leave the handfuls as you break them at an angle of forty-five degrees across the rows. This makes you a strong table to spread the brush on to dry. After cobbling or breaking over one or more acres, commence cutting off the brush with a sharp, long-bladed knife. Cut the stalks off six inches below the brush, and spread them along this table. After drying two or three days, scrape the seeds off. A very effective machine for scraping can be purchased for twenty-five to thirty dollars. This can be run by cotton gin power, and six experienced hands will scrape two thousand pounds a day; or a one-horse power can be purchased to run the scraper for from fifty to seventy-five dollars.

After scraping, finish drying thoroughly by spreading it on boards or poles laid on the ground, then bind it up in bundles of ten to twelve pounds, which puts it in shape for hauling or shipping to Memphis, or it can be baled in the cotton press. If you bale, leave the stalk ends out. Considerable broom-corn will be raised close by Memphis, where you can see the whole process of harvesting. A large broom manufactory will be opened in Memphis July 1st, making a home market for a large amount of broom-corn.

Should bad weather prevail in harvest, which is very unusual in this latitude in July, construct a cheap shed, twenty feet wide is most convenient, shingle with sedge grass if short of boards, and nail on six-inch wide fence boards three inches apart, to the three rows of posts that support your shed, or nail on poles if you have not boards, so that from upper surface of one to upper surface of the other shall measure six inches. This gives you three fences. Then have plenty of small poles eleven feet long, and commence at one end, and at bottom of shed, and place poles from fence to fence, on the lower boards, six inches apart. Spread the broom-corn on these two inches thick, then place two poles directly above these and broom-corn on them, and so till the shed is full. You can see one of these sheds in June at Memphis.

Seven hundred to one thousand pounds is an average crop north of the Ohio, and one thousand pounds can be safely calculated on here. The early broom-corn will doubtless be worth one hundred and fifty dollars per ton, or seventy-five dollars per acre. The larger growth will be governed by the state of the crops. This crop never fails where seed is good. No disease affects it, and it is relied on as a certainty. Planters who have raised it, say that two and a half cents per pound covers the cost of production. Seven days' work of experienced hands harvests one acre ready for sale. Women and children can cut it to advantage.

For reliable seed, scrapers or horse powers, address Wolcott, Smith & Co., Memphis, Tenn., who authorize us to say that they will liberally advance or buy all you may raise, but the Broom Manufactory will probably want all your broom-corn.

Cotton Market.

Inquiry was light and chiefly for low cotton, but while holders were anxious to sell in some instances, there was a disinclination to conform to the views of buyers. Fine cotton was also in some request. About 150 bales ordinary changed hands at 24@24½c, in addition to which we may note sales of 20 good ordinary at 26c, 44 good ordinary and low middling at 26½c, 34 strict ordinary at 25c, 33 low middling at 26¾c, 12 do. at 26¾c, 41 strict low middling at 27c, 34 barely middling at 27½c; 27 and 13 middling at 27½c; 4, 2, 3 and 8 do at 27@27¼c, and 21 middling and strict middling at 28c, 9 strict middling at 28¼c, 11 good middling at 29½c, and 10 low ordinary at 23c. The New York market closed dull at 28¼c for uplands. The Liverpool market closed dull at ⅛d lower.

Late European papers continue to represent an unhealthy condition of the spinning interest in Great Britain and instance important failures, one of which is that of Leadbeater & Co., of Glasgow, with liabilities of £70,000. The failures of Waterhouse & Kendall, of Stockport, and Ward, Armitage & Co., of Manchester, are also reported.

Easton & Co's. cotton circular, New York, for the week ending April 2, gives receipts for the week at the ports at 33,219 bales, and exports 58,841 bales, making receipts for the season 1,787,184 bales, and exports 1,018,169 bales against 1,903,775 bales received and 1,309,894 bales exported corresponding period in 1867-8; the stocks at the ports are given at 360,805 bales, and at interior towns at 67,210 bales against 257,949 and 38,616 bales in 1868. The statistical position of cotton is given as follows:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	356,000	312,000
Afloat from India	230,000	173,000
Afloat from America	160,000	280,000
Stock in Continental ports	74,420	71,440
Stock afloat for London	60,000	31,000
Stock in Havre	91,240	70,943
Afloat for Havre	26,300	32,132
Stock in Bremen	5,062	8,506
Afloat for Bremen	5,062	9,171
Stock in United States ports	360,805	257,949
Stock in the Interior towns	67,210	38,616
Total	1,582,051	1,242,797
Excess in visible supply		39,254

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 70,000 bales, same time 1868, 240,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 13¾d., then 11¾d.

The circular gives a review of the New York market for the week and concludes as follows:

On the week—our prices show a decline of ⅛c., while Liverpool is ⅛d. higher than on last Friday. The tightness of money, the impossibility of negotiating exchange, the knowledge that the exports would be large, and an expectation that there would be an increase shown in the receipts have exerted a depressing influence in all our markets. In view of the small stock and a continued improvement in goods, Liverpool advanced a little. Our spinners continue to buy less than they are using, and we believe, their average stock to be about equal to four or five week's consumption. This week's receipts have been swelled by deliveries from the interior towns, which show a reduction in stock of 8,986 bales. No better indication of approaching exhaustion of the crop could be shown. There have been received at the ports since 1st September, 1,787,184 bales, of which exporters have taken 1,018,169 bales; spinners, 453,894 bales, and stocks have increased 317,211 bales. *Deficit* in receipts as compared with last year, 116,591 bales. *Deficit* in shipments to Liverpool, now 277,330 bales.

In Finlay, Clark & Co.'s Bombay Circular of February 20th, we find the following interesting information about the crop of that Presidency: In 1868, the import into Liverpool from Bombay amounted to 1,022,048 bales, and into London 16,877 bales; together 1,038,925 bales. From Madras and Bengal, we have nothing reliable about the crops. Last year Great Britain received from those places 413,147 bales, so that the total import in 1868 into Great Britain, was 1,452,072 bales.

From the Government reports just published and the news generally that has been reaching us from native dealers, it would seem to be certain that we cannot this year send forward nearly as much cotton as we did in 1868. The general opinion now is that the crop will be 20 per cent. less than last year, and taking into account the absence of old cotton, of which last spring at least 200,000 bales went forward, we think it is safe to assume that exports to Great Britain in 1869 will not exceed 800,000 bales, as the Continent at present promises to take off fully as much as last season, no less than fourteen ships with considerable freight engagements being on the berth for Havre.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, April 6, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	291
Received previously	225,405—225,696
	225,743
Exported to-day	1,101
Exported previously	203,909—205,010
Stock on hand and in transits	20,733

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 143 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 51; river, 72; wagons, 25.

Exports were per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 6 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 396; river South, 700.

Decrease of stock on hand, 810 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, ETC.—Agents' prices are as follows: Sand's stock ale per hf bbl, $12; porter per hf bbl, $12; pale cream ale per hf bbl, $11 50; lager beer per hf bbl, $11 50; Scotch ale per dozen bottles, $2 25. On vessels returned $3 per hf bbl, and 25c per doz bottles allowed.

APPLES—In light supply and firm at $7@10 per bbl, according to quality.

BACON—A little more movement, but prices unchanged. We give jobbing prices as follows: Clearsides, 17½@18c; shoulders, 14@14½c; undressed hams, 17@19c, according to cure and quality.

BRAN—In better supply and fairly active at $24@25 per ton, in shipping order, on levee. In store, $26@28 per ton.

BUTTER—Choice butter scarce. Common to good tub, 30@40c.

BAGGING, ETC—No demand and prices nominal. Bagging is offered at 14@16c for light and 22@25c for heavy Kentucky, but some is held out of market under advices from manufacturers. Iron ties nominally $7@7 50 per 100 lbs. Machine rope, 9½@10c. Baling twine, 19@20c. Second hand gunnies, 15@18c.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal. In a small jobbing way, Rio is generally 20 to 25c and Java 35 to 38c, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Dull at $3 50@3 60 per bbl for fresh bolted and $3 65@3 75 for kiln dried, in first hands. In a small way prices are $3 75 to $4 per bbl.

CORN—No receipts and market firmer, with sales of shelled, in shipping order, at 75(@77½c in store. In a small way, 80c is the price.

CEMENT—Louisville dull at $2 25@2 75 per bbl, in store.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@12 ₱ ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $15 to $3 33 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moins (or 5 bushels at $50), $1 50 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

CANDLES—Dull at 17 to 18c for star 12 oz, and 24 to 25c for full weights in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

EGGS—Scarce and active at 22c per dozen.

FLOUR—Inactive and unchanged. We quote super $5 50@6 per bbl; extra, $6 25@7 25; family brands, $8@10; fancy, $10 50@12 50.

GREASE—In demand at 8 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—In demand, buyers paying 24 to 25c for flint, 21 for dry salted, 11c for green salted and 9½ to 10c for green.

HAY—Quiet and firm at $26@28 per ton for timothy in lots, on levee and in store.

LIME—Dull. Cape per bbl, $1 75@2; Alabama and Tennessee, $2@2 25; Ohio river nominal.

LARD—Dull. We note a sale of 10 tierces on consignment at 18c per lb.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to ...c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $15@15.

MOLASSES—Market dull at 65 to 90c per gallon for common to choice Louisiana in bbls, and 5@10c higher in hf bbls and kegs.

NAILS—Dull at $4 75 to $4 90 per keg for tenpenny.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 25 to $1 40; do. boiled, $1 40 to 50; train, $1 25 to $1 30; lard, $1 75@2; lubricating, 50 to 60; patent aurors, 25c.

ONIONS—Market bare.

OATS—Choice oats are scarce and in moderate request. A consignment of good mixed is held at 70c and moves slowly. Yesterday a consignment of light sold on levee at 64½c. In store choice heavy oats are held generally at 75c.

PORK—Market a little more animated but generally dull. Sales by regular jobbers give the following quotations: Mess pork per bbl, $32 50@33; rump, $27@28; bulk clearsides, per lb, 16¾@17c; shoulders, 12c.

POTATOES—Peachblows dull at $2 25@2 50 per bbl. No sale for seed varieties.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50. Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg, for rifle SUGAR—Very little demand and sales slow. We quote asking prices as follows: Common to choice Louisiana, old process, 12¾@16; yellow clarified, 16@17c; white do, 16c; soft refined, 16@16c; hard refined, 18¾@19c; choice Demarara, 16½@17c.

SALT—Market unchanged. We quote small bbls common $2 50@2 75 and large bbls $3 25@3 50. Dairy salt, small bbls, $3 50@3 75 and large $4 50@4 75.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8¾ ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

TAR—Per dozen kegs, $5 25@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand, buyers paying 10 to 11c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged. Highwines nominally 90 to 92c.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

209 Main Street, MEMPHIS.

Four Doors North of Adams-st.

D. E. FORSTER, Late with A. A. Wolfe & Co.
CHARLES W. KEALHOFER, Formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co.
THOMAS DAY, late of steamer Mollie Hambleton.

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.,)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

280 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Just the Book the People Want!

"OUR RULERS AND OUR RIGHTS," by Judge Anson Wills, of New York, published by Parmelee & Co., Philadelphia.

From the many flattering notices of the press, and commendations of distinguished men, the following is selected:

[From the Methodist Home Journal, Philadelphia.]

"Our Rulers and our Rights," or Outlines of the United States Government: its Origin, Branches, Departments, Institutions, Officers and Modes of Operation, by Judge Anson Wills, Philadelphia: Parmelee & Co.

This publication has many claims to public favor. It covers a field which we believe has never been attempted. Such a work has long been needed. Every well informed person has felt the want of a manual like this, which would give a concise and intelligible account of the organization of every department of the Federal Government, with the functions, powers and jurisdiction of each, and the facts, historical and political, in any way connected therewith. Perhaps, the name of some candidate for President or Vice President has been desired. Here we have it, and find out how near each came to winning the prize.

How are our judicial districts divided; banking and revenue laws framed; or who was a Senator at any given time, are here told.

Sometimes we have sought for the "Coat of Arms" of some State, or its area, population, number of Representatives; or we have wanted to know how the Pension Bureau was organized, or about the Patent Office, or Postoffice Department. This book would have saved hours, perhaps, of searching. All who talk or think of passing events will find this a "vademecum" highly prized. It is not partizan in its character, and evidently aims to be impartial in its statements.

The author's experience in public affairs ought to be a guarantee that the work is reliable, and, so far as we have examined, it deserves a place in every library, and ought to be made a text book in every school.

To be obtained, only by subscription, from Mr. James Lott, sole agent for this District, who will immediately canvass the city for subscribers.

mh29

COKE.

GREAT REDUCTION.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST FUEL.

DESIRING the space it occupies for other uses, the

MEMPHIS GAS LIGHT CO.

Offer their present stock of Coke at the very low price of

Ten Cents per Bushel,

Subject only to removal before 1st of May next. Compared with present prices of wood and coal,

Coke, at Ten Cents Per Bushel, is the Cheapest Fuel Ever Offered in This Market, and Those Who Use It Prefer it to Any Other.

For sale at the office of the Company and by coal dealers generally. apr1

HOTELS.

J. R. PHILLIPS, Clerk. J. D. WAGGONER, Clerk.

BIRTIE HOUSE,

COURT SQUARE, BROWNSVILLE, TENN

THIS Elegant, New and Splendidly Furnished Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

W. W. WAGGONER, Proprietor.

mar1

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

New York Life Ins. Co.,

—ON THE—

31st Day of December, 1868.

Made in Conformity with the Laws of Tennessee.

NAME:

NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.,

112 and 114 Broadway, New York.

ASSETS.

U. S. Securities	$2,954,500 00	Par.	$3,154,808 75
Stock of N. Y. City Bank	38,000 00	Market value.	47,882 00
New York State Stocks	1,115,200 00		1,172,270 00
Other Stocks	70,000 00		41,300 00
Loans on Policies			1,297,735 62
Temporary Loans, secured by United States and other Stocks			408,100 00
Premium, due from agent (in course of transmission)			564,784 85
Deferred Premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1869			475,066 07
Interest accrued to January 1, 1869			60,449 54
Rents accrued to January 1, 1869			2,287 76
			$11,060,822 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 92,131 00
Losses unadjusted	18,200 00
Dividends payable on demand	624,456 90
Other claims	142 90
	$735,430 84

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Morris Franklin, President, and William H. Beers, Actuary, of the New York Life Insurance Company, being severally duly affirmed and each for himself deposes and says that the foregoing statement of the said Company on the thirty-first day of December, 1868, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Be it known, that on this twenty-fourth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before me, J. Leander Starr, a Notary Public in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and sworn, residing in the city of New York, personally came MORRIS FRANKLIN and WILLIAM H. BEERS, who being by me duly affirmed and sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the above affidavit by them subscribed were true according to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

J. L. STARR, Notary Public.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, } ss.
NASHVILLE, April 1, 1869.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Controller.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, } ss.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the New York Life Insurance Company, located in New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that D. O'DELL and J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Managers of the Branch Office AT MEMPHIS, TENN., No. 16 Madison Street

D. O'DELL, J. K. P. PRITCHARD

apr4

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. RUS. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK BINDERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to RULING of all kinds, such as

Ball Tickets,
Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc.
Dray Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

SAMPLE BOXES made to order.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Property Owners.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 1, 1869.

GRADES have been established on the following Streets, to-wit:

Second street, from Bayou Gayoso to Bickford street.

Third street, from Bayou Gayoso to Keel's Line.

Fourth street, from Auction street to Keel's Line.

Fifth street, from Auction street to Chelsea.

Sixth street, from Mill street to Chelsea.

Randolph Road, from Johnson's avenue to New Raleigh Road.

Mill street, from Randolph road to Second street.

Greenlaw street, from Randolph road to Bayou Gayoso.

Saffarans street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.

Looney street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.

Kerr street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.

Chelsea street, from Randolph road to Second street.

Johnson's avenue, from Bayou Quimby to Manassas street.

Keel street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.

Jefferson street, from Orleans to Lauderdale street.

Profiles of the above streets have been filed in the Mayor's office, and all parties interested are notified to examine the same and report any objections they may have thereto to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, within thirty days from this date.

JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.
J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

Ordinance.

Be it ordained, etc., That the premises described in the correspondence of the Sanitary Sergeant of the Metropolitan Police and known as "Rotten Row," owned by Alexander Ferguson and Joseph Chambers, and referred to in the Mayor's message of March 16, 1869, be and is hereby declared a nuisance, and the proper authorities ordered to abate the same, so that any danger of the spread of small-pox, now prevailing in that neighborhood, may be avoided.

Approved March 26, 1869.

JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

mar31

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fashionable Boot and Shoemakers,

LINKHAUER & BRO., Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 281½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Stillman Block.

COTTON SEED.

200 Sacks

PEELER COTTON SEED FOR SALE BY DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO., 210 Front street.

apr2&w

THE

DAILY & WEEKLY

MEMPHIS

"AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best,

—AND—

MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE, $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Excellent success to you, neighbor.—[Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the number before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than self interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of the country required a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We say the future is still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

The MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—The paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we have little hesitancy in giving the praise to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the typographical line produced in the "City of Rocks." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We are pleased to see that this splendid and thorough going paper has been considerably enlarged. It is one of the best newspapers published in the Mississippi Valley. We would advise our friends, who wish a reliable paper, to subscribe for it, instead of Pomeroy's and other New York papers. Subscription price for the Weekly per annum $2.—De Witt (Ark.) Elector.

The Daily AVALANCHE appeared, Tuesday last, in beautiful new dress—enlarged, and improved in every sense. We congratulate the publishers on their enterprise.—[Memphis Christian Advocate.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us with narrowed columns, a new dress, and otherwise greatly improved in typographical appearance. We congratulate its proprietors upon the success which has enabled it to institute so marked improvements, and trust that it may suffer no abatement. The AVALANCHE in its present dress is one of the handsomest as well as ablest papers in the South.—[St. Louis Times.

We would call the reader's especial attention to the prospectus of the Memphis AVALANCHE, for 1869, in another column. The AVALANCHE is one of the best papers published in the South. Send in your subscriptions.—[Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This well known, first-class and high-toned journal, we can commend to those who desire to advertise in the South—especially in West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas—and has nothing in the shape of an equal. The AVALANCHE is read by all classes of the South and Southwest, and money invested in its advertising columns cannot prove otherwise than remunerative to the advertiser. We make this note for the benefit of business men in this section, who may need the printers' aid in the South and Southwest.—[Williamsport (Penn.) Standard

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This widely circulated and popular journal appeared on Tuesday morning enlarged to nine columns each page, with a beautiful new type. The AVALANCHE is still under the editorial control of Colonel M. C. Gallaway, whose pen is always trenchant and powerful in the defense of the right and true.—[Huntsville Independent.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—[Tallahatchian.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the exclusive medium for the publication of the letter list every Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and there is also a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn.) Whig.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main the earnest advocate of sound doctrine, we hail this evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business; and to any of our country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, financial and commercial, with details of all the more important events of the times, editions, etc., etc.—we say you can do no better than to take THE DAILY AVALANCHE.—[Waseca Valley (Minn.) Herald.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is bold, fearless sheet—bold in defense of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciations of oppression, corruption and villainy—and we rejoice to see this evidence of its prosperity. It is one of the ablest, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to defend the right; may it survive its last enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—[Somerville Falcon.

In another column will be found the reduced terms of the Memphis AVALANCHE. That excellent and popular paper is now offered so low that any one who desires a Memphis daily or Weekly cannot fail to subscribe at once. Colonel Gallaway is an able, enterprising, energetic editor, and the AVALANCHE under his care and keeping will always be a "thing of life."—[Iuka Gazette.

The Memphis AVALANCHE has donned a new dress and enlarged its dimensions to thirty-six wide columns. It is now one of the largest and ablest papers in the South.—[Summit (Miss.) Times.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This stirring, thrilling, weekly and daily paper is advertised elsewhere. We return thanks for a daily exchange